Part One . .

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Pages 1-8

VOL. XVI. NO. 17. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS

A THIRD LOST

That Portion of An American Command Killed or Wounded.

BY BAND OF FILIPINOS

Early Morning Press Reports Much Underestimate the Losses.

M'ARTHUR MAKES A REPORT

Tells How the Americans Lost So Many in Proportion to Small Loss of the Filipinos.

THE FIGHT IS VERY STUBBORN

It Is Marked by the Fearless Leadership of the Officers and the Splendid Response of the Men—A Complete List of the Killed and Wounded Is Included in the Report of the Commander-in-Chief.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Morning dispatches telling of an engagement near Siniloan, Luzon, in which twenty-four Americans were killed, or died of wounds, and twenty wounded, are confirmed in a dispatch received this morning by the war department from General MacArthur. The report is particularly disturbing in that it shows a sudden activity among the insurgents not expected from the report of the Philippine commission made public this morning. The losses of the Filipinos, ten dead and twenty wounded, show a reversal of the usual result and apparently indicate an improvement in their leadership and tactics. Following is General MacArthur's dispatch:

"Manila, Sept. 19.—Adjutant general, Washington: Considerable activity throughout Luzon. Fighting reported Carig and Estella Isabella provinces. Insurgents estimated 500, probably much exaggerated, but sufficient force to make * * * * in district heretofore quiet. In the Ilocan provinces, Samuel B. M. Young (brigadier general) reports numerous small affairs and has called so emphatically for more force that Kingsbury's squadron, Third cavalry, and Borden's battalion, Fifth infantry, have been sent him. Other battalions Fifth same destination upon arrival. Country north Pasig, including all of Bulacan very much disturbed and numerous contacts with small parties throughout that district south of Pasig, including Tayabas province (Luzon) same conditions obtain.

"This activity has been anticipated and reported upon in letters August 25 and cable August 21. September 16, David D. Mitchell (captain Fifteenth infantry), ninety men, company L, Fifteenth infantry, from Siniloan, Laguna province, attacked insurgent general Cailles, who had 800 men in position at Mavitac, same province. Desperate fight ensued, which was pushed from the front with great pertinacy by Mitchell across causeway and through water waist deep. Co-operative attacks under George F. Cook, captain Fifteenth infantry, with sixty men company K, Fifteenth infantry and ten men company B, Thirty-Seventh volunteer infantry, could not reach enemy's position because of high water in arm of lake which could not be crossed. Entire country was afloat in consequence recent rains. This very much impeded offensive action. After [illegible] minutes' fighting, however, the command withdraw to Siniloan. Upon renewal operations 18th found that insurgents had escaped from Mavitac previous night, most of them no doubt going back into the contiguous barrios, to appear, for time being, or until called into field again, as peace amigos. Casualties, which all occurred Mitchell's command, consisting of 130 men and four officers, were:

"Company L, Fifteenth infantry, killed and died wounds: David D. Mitchell, captain Fifteenth infantry; George A. Cooper, second lieutenant Fifteenth infantry; First Sergeant Wm. Fitzgerald; Sergeant Evermond Dillard; Corporal Laurits Jensen; Privates Edward C. Coburn, George E. Horton; Thomas P. Kelly, Thomas Mulrey, John P. Brink, Wm. L. Fisher, Arthur S. Mansfield, Thomas L. Pitcher, Scott L. Smith, Richard Taylor, Edward M. Neal, Fred M. Joergan, Emanuel Kauffman.

"Wounded—Corporals Charles Oswald; Wm. P. Polley; Privates Benj. Owens, Michael Kelly, Otto P. Bathe, Everett Mattlack, Francis P. Flannigan, Michael J. Hennessy, Anthony Kearley, Harry Ferry, Charles R. DeBaugh.

"Company L, Thirty-Seventh volunteer infantry, killed and died of wounds: First Sergeant Thomas P. A. Howe; Privates Edward J. Gotahl, George A. Haight, Edward Stallcup, Alfred J. Mueller, James C. West.

"Wounded—Captain John E. Moran; Sergeant Robert Mahaffey, Corporal Frank A. Storey; Privates Frank T. Bell, Wm. S. Bradley, Worley T. Crosswhite, David Day, Cornelius F. Gentry.

"Thirty-three per cent. is profoundly impressive loss and indicates stubbornness of fight, fearless leadership of officers and splendid response of men. Insurgent loss as far as known, ten killed, twenty wounded, among former Colonel Fidel. (signed) MacArthur."

RATHER PECULIAR

Are the Circumstances Surrounding an Indiana Wedding.

Frankfort, Ind., Sept. 20.—Clyde W. Wynn of the Kansas City Journal and Miss Beulah Smith of Rochester, N. Y., were married here yesterday under romantic circumstances. Miss Smith is a daughter of Conductor D. W. Smith who was killed on the Clover Leaf road three months ago. Up to that time she had lived with an aunt in Rochester. She came here to her father's funeral and later secured a position as a stenographer. Her aunt used every means possible to have her return home, and yesterday telegraphed the police to arrest the young woman and bring her home. Mr. Wynn, her affianced, had just alighted from the train, and, when shown the telegram, immediately secured a license and stopped the service of a warrant by marrying her.

WON'T ARBITRATE

The United Mine Workers Turn Down the Offer of Mr. Markle.

WHO URGES ARBITRATION

Mine Workers Insist That All of the Anthracite District Must Come To Terms.

WILL NOT FIGURE WITH A PART

Mine Owners at Hazleton Complain Bitterly of the Tactics of the Unions—Beyond the Occasional Stoning of Mine Workers the Fourth Day of the Great Strike Is a Peaceful One—Strike Is Growing.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 20.—No negotiations for a settlement of the anthracite strike are yet in sight. The United Mine Workers of this section are confining their efforts to get the men to quit work everywhere, believing that they can not successfully carry on the contest unless every point of operation in the three districts is tied up completely. The operators appear to be doing nothing toward a settlement of the trouble. They are working the collieries which are crippled as best they can. The mine owners in the Hazleton district complain bitterly of what they call the "cruel tactics" of the union. They claim that the workmen who are still going to the mines are being intimidated and even threatened with serious bodily harm if they do not quit work. They also said that most of the men now idle desire to resume work, but through fear of assault they do not leave their homes.

The meeting at Jeddo of the employes of G. B. Markle & Company, who operate the Jeddo, Ebervale, Highland and Oakdale collieries, proved to be probably the most remarkable gathering of its kind ever held in the anthracite region. Mr. Markle urged arbitration, seconded by Father Phillips. Mr. Mitchell told the crowd that the United Mine Workers would not accept arbitration on this basis. It must be the whole region, and not a part of it. The meeting adjourned without result.

The fourth day was as peaceful as the preceding days. Beyond the occasional stoning of a mine worker going to or from his work, there has been no disorder. It was estimated that about seventy per cent of the mine workers of this region are idle, which is quite an increase over Tuesday's figures. President Mitchell did not issue a formal statement because of his absence from headquarters. He said, however, that from reports he had received he figured on more than 125,000 being idle in the anthracite district. He added that most gratifying reports were received from this and the Schuylkill district.

TO THE PLAN

Of Emperor William the United States Will Not Agree.

THIS MUCH IS CERTAIN

America Is Adverse To Executing Chinese Before Their Trial.

WILL INSIST UPON HER PLAN

Negotiations Must First Be Taken Up To Learn the Names of Those Who Are Guilty.

SUCH IS THE PLAN OF AMERICA

Two Meetings Are Held by the President and His Advisers Yesterday and Another Today To Draft the Reply to Germany and Also the Reply of America to the Note of Prince Ching Regarding Conger.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The answer of the United States to Germany's proposal that before any negotiations are held with the Chinese government the chief instigators of the anti-foreign outrages in Peking must be turned over to the allies for punishment, will, in all probability, be sent to the kaiser today. A response to Prince Ching's request that Minister Conger be at once ordered to open negotiations with him and Li Hung Chang is also expected today.

The first draft of the replies was decided upon at a conference yesterday between Attorney General Griggs, Acting Secretary of State Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee and the president. After this was put in written form it was again the subject of consideration last night. The four gentlemen named, together with General Corbin, who is temporarily acting as secretary of war, met at the white house about 5 o'clock and went over the whole situation. The president later entertained his assistants at dinner, and the consequent conference lasted until 11 o'clock.

During this long interchange of opinions, it is understood that the original drafts of the replies, both to Germany and China's negotiator, were subject to many changes and the final form in which they will probably be made public today is said to be very different from that first agreed upon yesterday morning.

As finally agreed upon, it is understood that the answer of this government is in effect a refusal to accede to the German proposal. While pointing out that the United States has from the first insisted upon its determination to hold the real authors of the outrages in China to the "uttermost accountability," which is the language of the United States note of July 3, it is suggested that the names of these persons and their guilt has yet to be established, and that this can be best done during the progress of the negotiations to which this inquiry should necessarily be a part.

There was another conference on the matter this morning between the president and such of the cabinet members as were in the city.

An Illinois Blaze.

Mount Sterling, Ill., Sept. 20.—About midnight a fire broke out in the Bloomfield block, and at 2 o'clock this morning six firms were burned out with the fire still raging. The loss up to the present time is about $40,000. The city is without fire protection, the reservoir being dry.

McCarthy To Retire.

London, Sept. 20.—Justin McCarthy, the well known journalist and historian, who has represented Longford (North) Ireland in parliament since 1892, has written his constituents that he is retiring from parliamentary life. McCarthy is a nationalist and home ruler.

Kitchener To Command.

London, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Central News from Johannesburg asserts that Lord Roberts will leave for home on September 29, and that he will be succeeded in command by Lord Kitchener.

Daly Improving.

New York, Sept. 20.—Marcus Daly, who is dangerously ill at the Netherlands hotel, passed a comfortable night and it was said this morning that he seemed improved.

LITTLE DAUGHTER

Accuses Her Father of Killing Her Mother.

New York, Sept. 20.—Joseph McGuigan is under arrest today, charged by his little daughter, Mary, with having murdered his wife, Sarah, early this morning by throwing her from a third story window of their tenement home in Harlem. Mrs. McGuigan went to a wake last night and did not return until 2 o'clock this morning. When she got home, according to the child's story, she found her husband in a drunken rage. A quarrel followed, and the woman went to a front window intending, the child says, to call for help. There was a struggle between husband and wife and then the woman fell screaming from the window. She went down three stories and struck the sidewalk. Her neck was broken and death came instantly.

When arrested, McGuigan said nothing, but an older daughter, who, with the child, Mary, witnessed the tragedy, alleged that her mother jumped from the window with suicidal intent. The police believe this statement is made to shield the father.

FOR THREE DAYS

General Corbin Will Act as Secretary of War.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Adjutant General Corbin by order of the president will act as secretary of war until Saturday. Secretary Root is still ill and absent. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn left last night to deliver a campaign speech at Omaha, and General Miles is inspecting Fort Riley, Kansas. The latter will return to Washington Saturday and then succeed Corbin as acting secretary.

AMERICAN FORCES

Are To Be Divided Between Peking, Yangstun and Tein Tsin.

SUCH IS PLAN OF CHAFFEE

Tein Tsin Is Low and Unhealthy and But One Battalion Will Be Located There.

BETTER CONDITION IN PEKING

Gardeners Are Bringing Supplies Into the City and the Way Is Kept Open Between the Coal Mines and the Capital—Boxers Are Driven Westward by an Expedition Under General Wilson.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The following dispatch was received from General Chaffee this morning:

"Taku, adjutant general, Washington: Peking, September 17.—No fifty. Further reply to your note No. 58, following accepted here as reliable. Two daughters of Atwater, twenty-six others murdered at Taiyuan, July 9. Clapp and wife, four others murdered Taiku, July 31; Atwater, wife, two children, six others murdered by their escort near Fenchowfu, August 15, a. m., in Shansi province. Same message reports six persons, Dixon and wife, Duncan and wife, single gentleman and single lady as having escaped into the mountains from a mission thirty miles north of Takuan. They escaped on horseback and possibly may have evaded their pursuers. (signed) Chaffee."

A second dispatch from General Chaffee, giving the disposal of American troops, received last night, is as follows:

"Taku, adjutant general, Washington: Peking, September 16.—To avoid further crowding of Peking have had in mind the division of my force between Peking, Yangtsun, Tien Tsin. At the latter place leaving only one battalion, because ground Tien Tsin low, damp, unsuitable. Other commanders no instructions, but they assume some, at least, of their troops remain in Peking during winter. I state this as indicating what is to be ascertained here, not knowing, of course, the action being taken by the powers and the United States. Only one regiment Russian troops retired toward Tien Tsin, yet moved. Have troops of other powers done so? Condition of Chinese some better. Gardeners entering city freely, relieving the distress prevailing some time ago. Slight resumption trade. Other conditions very fair, rendering the situation quiet. Expedition today, Wilson commanding, expelled Boxers to the westward, in order to free the country for coal supply from mine to Peking. Headquarters, one squadron Sixth cavalry, Yangtsun to camp. Telegraphed you 20th railroad to be repaired. Li Hung Chang left Shanghai fourteenth. Remey reports Rockhill expected Taku fourteenth. (signed) Chaffee."

AT DAYLIGHT

The Allied Forces Attack the Chinese Forts at Petang.

CANNONADING HEAVY

Vienna Speciel Says Powers Are Agreed on Fate of Empress.

CHINESE WILL DEFEND HER

Eight Thousand Troops Now Surround Her and 10,000 More Are Already Enroute.

NO QUARTER IS GERMAN PLAN

According to the Belief of the Germans in China—More Negotiators Are Appointed—Another View of the Idea of Emperor William—Terrible Tale of Outrages—Loot from Tien Tsin Temples.

London, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Taku, dated today (Thursday) says that the allies attacked the forts at Petang at daybreak and that heavy cannonading is going on.

Petang is about twenty-five miles north of Taku at the entrance of the Petang Ho river.

Powers Are Agreed.

Vienna, Sept. 20.—The ordinarily well informed Politische Correspondenz says that the powers have agreed on the fate of the Chinese empress dowager, and that it is thought her death has been decided upon. The assumption that Russia will protect her is denied by diplomats, who are convinced that Russia will not urge anything in her behalf, should Germany consider her execution a portion of its satisfaction for the murder of Baron Von Ketteler.

To Defend Empress.

London, Sept. 20.—It is reported in Chinese dispatches that Hailang, a Manchu, treasurer of Honan, arrived at Taiyuen Fu, province of Shansi, on September 8, with 3,000 troops and assured the dowager empress that more were coming. The empress expressed warm gratitude for the loyalty of the viceroys and governors.

It is further reported that the viceroy of Szechuen has raised 10,000 soldiers at Chentu and is taking them to assist the emperor.

Sure To Refuse.

London, Sept. 20.—Shanghai dispatches say that the Chinese are certain to refuse to accept any plan which will inflict personal indignities on the empress dowager. Most of the viceroys were appointed by her and will fight in her defense if necessary. If any indignity is offered the empress, it is said the emperor will lose caste with the people and the result would be the virtual extinction of the Manchu dynasty.

Progressive Chinese would not object to the empress being shorn of some of her power and influence, but they will go no farther. As to Prince Tuan, no objection would be made to his punishment.

No Quarter Whatever.

Shanghai, Sept. 20.—The Germans in China are interpreting the kaiser's speech to give no quarter literally. In the recent attack on the Chinese at Liang they took no prisoners and indulged in indiscriminate killing.

More Negotiations.

Shanghai, Sept. 20.—Liu Kuan Yi, viceroy of Canton, and Chang Chih Tung, viceroy of Wu Chang, have been appointed by the Chinese government to be additional peace negotiators, without, however, plenary powers.

Liu Kuen Yi has sent a cordial invitation to the commander of the United States gunboat Nashville to visit him on his arrival at Nanking.

Will Not Insist.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—Most of the morning papers are loud in their praise of Count Von Buelow's note to the powers.

The National Zeitung concludes from the statement of Count Von Buelow that, if it is impossible to deal with the whole group of guilty ones in China, that Germany will not insist on the handing over of the dowager empress.

Killed by Innocent Lambs.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 20.—Writing to the Japan Mail, a Shanghai missionary gives details of the murder of Miss Rice, Miss Houston and Mrs. Cooper on their way from Shanghai to Hankow. The women were beaten and driven from village to village until death came. The outrage was committed by villagers, who called themselves "innocent lambs," and not by Boxers.

Before she expired Miss Rice was thrown down and a heavy cart was drawn backward and forward over her. Miss Houston, maddened by the sight, ran from the place, but was recaptured and was for twenty days in the hands of the Chinese. Her skull was fractured, but she lingered with her brain exposed until at last mortification set in and she joined her friend in death. Mrs. Cooper had even a more horrible death.

From the War Temple.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—It has just been learned that the smuggled goods seized on the hospital ship Solace and which were brought over by army officers, prove to be loot taken from the war temple at Tien Tsin.

Boxers Pillaging.

Shanghai, Sept. 20.—Boxers have been pillaging with a free hand on the border between the provinces of Shantung and Chili and are said to have secured more than 100,000 taels in booty in recent raids.

Earl Li at Taku.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The navy department today received the following dispatch from Admiral Remey:

"Taku, Sept. 19. I have called upon Li Hung Chang officially. Arrived September 18 in a merchant vessel. He will proceed at once to Peking. He desires that I tender his sincere thanks for the consideration he has received from the United States government. (signed) Remey."

MINE OPERATORS

Send a Delegation of Miners To Negotiate with Mr. Mitchell.

ARE WILLING TO ARBITRATE

The Present Strike Is Fruit for the Great Reading Railway and Coal System.

MAKES HAY WHILE SUN SHINES

Recognized at Wilkesbarre That a Long Struggle Is Ahead—Big Coal Company Doesn't Wait for Pay Day, October 15, To Pay Off Its Miners—Wants To Be Through with Them—Marching Commenced.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 20.—Effort was made by a committee of miners employed at the Natalie colliery, Mount Carmel, who are in close touch with the operators, [illegible] New York capitalists, to secure a settlement. They came here to confer with several leading mine officials. They said that the operators they represented are willing to adjust the principal grievances embodied in the demands of the Hazleton convention, and they are anxious to get their proposition to National President Mitchell.

Fruit For the Reading.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—The Reading company is getting ready to reap the harvest presented to it by the tieup of the other coal districts. Nearly all of its collieries in the Schuylkill region have been working three-quarters time, but orders were issued placing them on full time, and henceforth all the mines will be operated to their full capacity. Even with this extra output the company can not supply the demand, and it served notice on the west that extraordinary orders could not be filled.

Didn't March.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 20.—The expected clash between the union and nonunion miners in the Lykens valley region was averted by the strikers at Lykens abandoning their proposed march to Williamstown to attempt to force the miners there to quit work. The feeling between the Lykens and Williamstown miners is so bitter that the strike leaders were induced by the borough authorities of Lykens to persuade their followers not to invade the territory of nonstrikers.

Long Struggle Ahead.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 20.—That the coal operators of this section don't expect a speedy settlement of the strike was made evident when the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company posted notices at their collieries that they would not wait till Oct. 15 to pay wages due for September work, but would pay all hands next week and then sever all connections with their former employes. This company employs about 6,500 men.

12,000 LIVES

Wiped Out by Tidal Wave Which Sweeps Lone Star State.

THAT IS THE ESTIMATE

Made and Published by Governor Sayers of Texas Wednesday.

$20,000,000 PROPERTY LOSS

Conditions in the City Are Growing Better—Its Upbuilding Is Marvelous.

SCHOOLS WILL OPEN OCTOBER 1

No One Has Yet Been Found To Undertake the Work of Clearing Away the Debris—It Will Probably Cost Half a Million Dollars—Negro Is Shot by Guards and His Body Is Burned.

Galveston, Sept. 20.—Conditions in the city are growing better and to make a new marvelous record in the upbuilding of the wrecked city is the object for which the citizens of Galveston are striving. They hope to have in a short time a finer and more substantial town than the old one standing on the site that is now covered with debris. While big gangs of men are clearing away the wreckage in the streets and others are attending to the cremation and burial, all the available building mechanics are putting up new structures for dwellings and business purposes.

Efforts are being made to open the public schools on October 1, the date set before the storm for their opening. Three of the school buildings can be repaired at slight cost. The first sign of resumption of commerce came yesterday when elevator "A" began running. The wheat elevators will run day and night from now on. The other elevators will resume shortly.

At a meeting of the general relief committee today no one was found who would undertake the job of removing the city's debris on contract, as all say it would be impossible to make a definite estimate. Expert wreckers say it will take 2,000 men ninety days to clear away the wreckage and get all the bodies out. It is estimated the cost will be $500,000.

The most reliable information obtained places the dead between 5,000 and 5,500. Governor Sayers in a signed statement issued yesterday says the loss of life in Galveston and elsewhere on the southern coast can not be less than 12,000 lives, while the loss of property will aggregate $20,000,000.

While attempting to break into a warehouse containing commissary stores, last night, a negro was shot and killed by guards. No attempt was made at identification and the body was burned. After a careful survey of the town, Captain Page of the Dallas Rough Riders estimates that there are 1,000 bodies still in the ruins.

Work on the Santa Fe bridge to Galveston is being pushed with remarkable energy and tomorrow will see its completion and the running of the first train into the city since the disaster.

Number Five Hundred.

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 20.—A letter from Edgar Fordtran, written at Hitchcock last night, tells of a terrible state of affairs on the gulf coast mainland. He says:

"The distress in this vicinity is appalling. Everything is wiped out. Buildings are not only blown down, but washed away. We had eight feet of water to contend with. We were surrounded by dead cattle, telegraph poles, railroad wreckage and bales and sacks of cotton. Fifty per cent. of the buildings in the coast country are destroyed. The mainland dead in this section will number five hundred."

Two New Case.

Glasgow, Sept. 20.—Two new cases of plague have been discovered and the total number of victims of the disease is now twenty-three. Besides these there are two suspects and ninety persons are under surveillance.

Big Cotton Loss.

Texarkana, Ark., Sept. 20.—The plant of the Union Compress company was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $150,000, including 1,800 bales of cotton at $40 each. An engine spark caused the fire.

Stories of Indians and the Early Days . . . .

Tales of the Red Men who Roamed Marion County in the Forepart of the Fast Passing Century.

Speculative historians judge from many surface indications that the Mound Builders were about the first occupants of the region wherein now stands Modern Marion. It is quite definitely known that the old Erie Indians preceded the Wyandot and Delaware Indians as denizens of the forests hereabouts. Little is known of either of the former tribes, but local annals teem with interesting stories of the latter, who got out to let the present tribe of Industry Builders in.

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It is a matter of recorded local history that one Captain Pipe, an old Wyandot Indian, once stood upon a hickory stump near where the Marion court house now stands, and surrounded by his weeping squaws, squabbling papooses and hand-painted braves, relieved himself of this touching tale of woe—

Adieu to the graves where my fathers
now rest!
For I must be going afar to the West.
I've sold my possessions, my heart's
filled with woe
To think I must lose them. Alas! I
must go!

—•—

As he skedaddled, proudly stepping down from the stump, he signaled his braves to follow him, marched out on the Big Island trail, tomahawking and scalping a few festive white citizens on the way, and finally landing in bleeding Kansas. The parting, and especially the scalping, was very affecting, but anti-expansion philosophers say it served them right. Centuries before they had come here and appropriated the country from the Erie, who had in turn purloined it from the Mound Builders, so the whites simply followed precept and example on the theory that a fair exchange is no robbery.

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Chief Pipe's effort, of which the Star gives but one of the six stanzas, was the very start of stump speaking in Marion county. Soon afterward old Eber Baker founded Marion and the whites have held it ever since, save against the mortgages and the tax collectors. Stump speaking has been continuous ever since, but unlike Chief Pipe, old boy, the stump speakers of today, instead of bidding a fast, long farewell to the country, are each and every one trying to save it.

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Honorable Boston G. Young, Colonel Billy Scofield, Charles F. Garberson, Grant E. Mouser, Fred E. Guthery, George D. Copeland and other notables have since made stump speeches that cast a dark shade over Captain Pipe's, though not half so poetic.

However, there is much of interest in early local Indian lore. Captain George Beckley used to tell some quaint stories about the Wyandots and Delawares, who in early times scrapped over the town site of Marion for a "happy hunting ground." One day the captain stood his gun up against a shellbark hickory tree while he stooped to gather some nuts, with which the ground was covered. Straightening up he was startled to see a "Big Injun" standing between him and his gun. He thought it was all up to him to pass in his checks, but instead of grabbing the gun, Indian like, and puncturing its owner full of airholes, the red man extended his hand in friendly greeting and gave his name as Ditta Wawney. Together they proceeded to Beckley's cabin and took hard cider straight, there being no public liquid emporiums in sight.

A noted Indian in these parts was known to the whites as Tom Lyons and he had the finest looking squaw in the entire Wyandot tribe. That she was really a dream of beauty and exceedingly attractive may be surmised by the fact that Lyons, who was a strong, powerful man, is said to have killed ninety-nine white men of various sorts and sizes, and was looking around for one more to make an even hundred, when the Great Spirit came swooping down with bullets and toted him off to the "happy hunting ground." Poor, poor Indian! Local history gives no other cause for his remarkable mortality record, though there might have been other reasons.

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One day Lyons met Sam Spurgeon, who, being a public-spirited early settler of many good parts, invited the Indian to make him—Spurgeon—his one hundredth victim. Lyons promptly pulled his gun, but was erratic in his aim and the white man put enough peepholes through his copper-colored skin to let the last breath of savage life ooze out. His death was sudden and his remains were left in the forest to be devoured by wild animals.

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This Indian, we are assured, was once bitten by a rattlesnake and a mad dog—and both died.

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Another red man named Nickels was the terror of this neighborhood. He was a little worse than a bad man. He ofttimes threatened to kill the two Sharrocks—Ben and Everard—who lived in a cabin over in Tully township, near the farm of the late George Diegle. The Sharrocks were very uneasy and were continually on the lookout, which was wholly unnecessary, as will be seen. Captain Beckley went to Ben one day, saying: "Ben, Nichels will never injure you nor your brother." "Why, how do you know, Uncle Jake?" asked Sharrock. "Well, I know they are [illegible]" was the reply. Then he told the heart-stirring story.

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"The Indians declared he'd kill Nickels," said Captain Beckley. "I loaded my rifle, put it in good order and went to Cross' cabin by which the Pigeon trail, on which I expected him to come. I did not wait long before I saw him coming, and stepping behind a tree, closely watched his movements. After he had come within easy reach of my rifle he stopped and commenced to look all around, which enabled me to take a good steady aim at him. I fired, he sprang several feet from the ground with a terrific scream and fell dead. That was the last of 'Bad Indian.' He won't bother you any more."

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And sure enough he didn't.

—•—

"We took his gun, shot pouch, tomahawk, butcher knife, etc., and laid him by a log, and buried him under the roots of a large tree that had been blown down near the foot of the bluff bank of the Whetstone, nearly opposite the Cross cabin."

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That was the cold-blooded last of Nickels. No doubt his whitened bones may be found in the place described, if Star readers care to look for 'em.

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Just north of where Prospect now basks on the banks of the placid Scioto there was a spot called "Battle Run." Here it was that an intoxicated Indian met a white man named Morgan and demanded his necktie. That started the battle. Morgan refused and the Indian drew his tomahawk. He had some friends concealed in the bushes and so did Morgan. Morgan hit the Indian a terrible blow over the head with his gun barrel, then mounted his horse, and, with his white friends, fled before the war fire of the redskins. The Indian hit by Morgan was found the next morning sitting with a blanket over his head, over a pot of water, in which every few minutes the Indian dropped a hot stone. He had a bad scalp wound and was taking a sweat.

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This terrible battle called for a treaty of peace. A Hague conference was called and these were the terms of peace unanimously agreed upon: "The Indian who insulted Morgan was to give Morgan a saddle of venison—the two hindquarters—and Morgan, for his part, was to deliver to the Indian a cart-load of pumpkins."

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Each one then took a draw at the pipe of peace.

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By a treaty concluded at Little Sandusky August 2, 1829, shrewd Uncle Sam bought the entire reservation of the Delawares in Marion, Crawford and Wyandot counties for $3,000—less money than some Marion corner lots now bring. That's why Chief Pipe, in concluding his stump speech on the court house site, wound up with these touching sentiments—

Adieu! dear white friends, who first
taught me to pray,
And worship my Maker and Savior
each day;
Pray for the poor native whose eyes
overflow
With tears at our parting. Alas! I
must go!

—•—

That's how the white man became rich and prosperous, while the noble red man strolled over the hills to bleeding Kansas to meet his inevitable extinction at the hands of the Buffalo Bills of the bald prairies. That was the first process in making good Indians.

—•—

It was in the year 1820 that the bloodless "war with the Wyandots" raged. To protect the frontier settlers from the unsubdued Wyandots a band of Rough Riders, called the Light Horse Swords, was stationed at Big Island. These troops, few in number, but outnumbering the protected white settlers two to one, rode recklessly through the backwoods, shooting few Indians, but scaring them into benevolent assimilation of the pioneer brand.

—•—

So busily were the early inhabitants engaged with the Indians that they had little time to fight among themselves. The severest scrap that comes to the Star's attention was between John Hill and a Mr. Hedington. They had some trouble and met in Hedington's cabin in Scott township. "John," said Hedington, "we must have something to drink." Hill was a total abstainer, and at first refused, but finally succumbed and made Hedington drink first because he was the oldest. Thereupon Hedington tipped his noggin full of hard cider to Hill with this expressive toast: "John, if this be war, may we never have peace; but have these engagements every day and a [illegible] between times."

—•—

That was the end of peace between them.

—•—

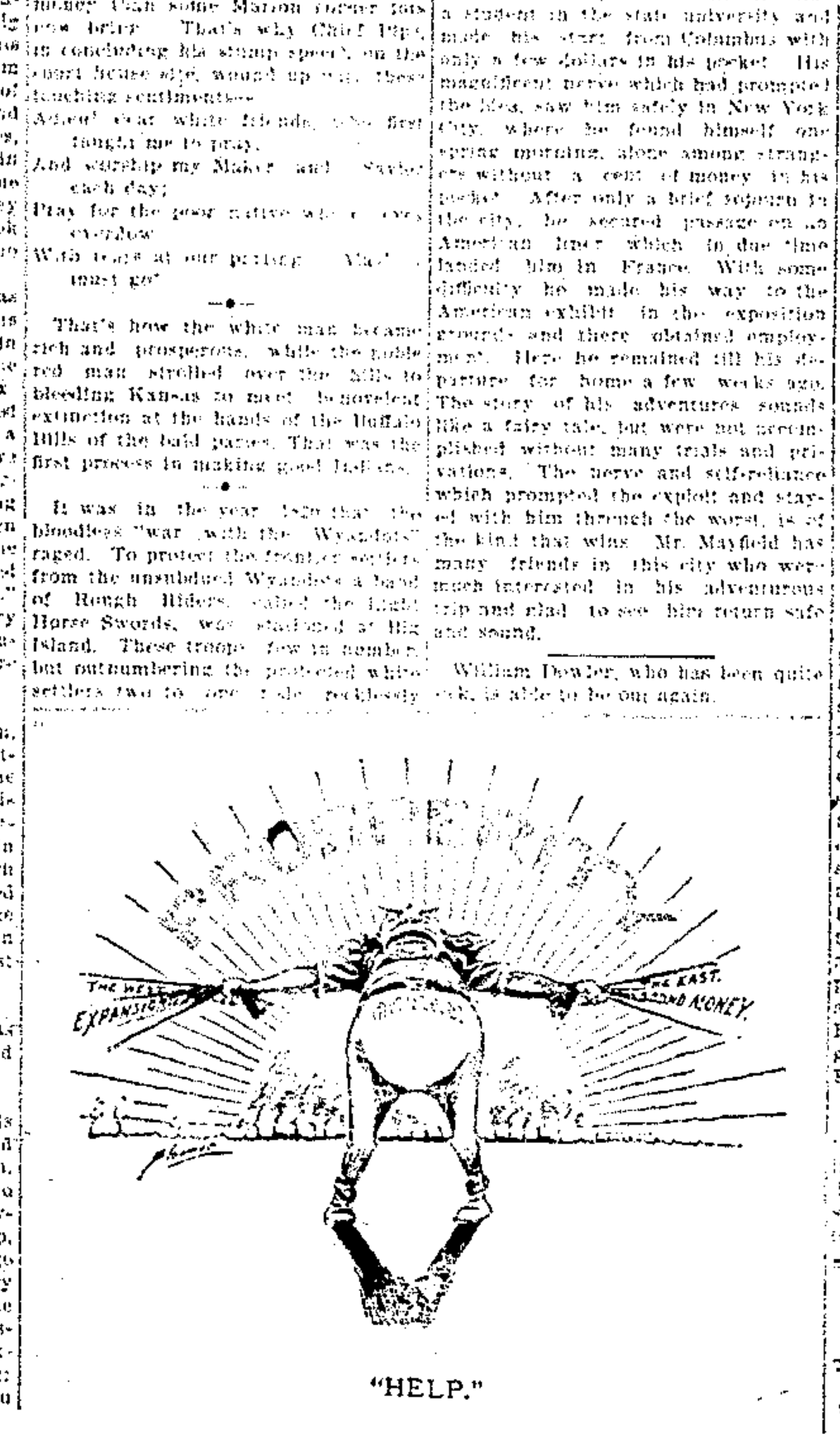
The Wyandot reservation, before Uncle Sam seized on it, was twelve miles square, full of wildcats, bears, deers and skunks. But the Indians did not confine themselves to the reservation. They trailed all over the country, often stopping at the cabins of the whites and sending their squaws in without ceremony, who would demand any article of household goods that pleased their fancy and get as mad as a wet hen if it wasn't given up to them. They once called on Mr. Breir in Grand Prairie township, who had brought a barrel of whisky with him from Fairfield county. The redskins were so intent upon sampling this barrel that Breir was forced to send to his next nearest neighbor, a mile and a half and half away for help. The Indians finally gave up and marched in single file back to the woods to [illegible].

•

These stories may sound funny to Marionites who bask in the strenuous life of today, but they are every one gospel truth, if we are not to pronounce our forefathers a set of [illegible] liars. If the Star writer were to tell his readers that the present site of Uncle Jerry [illegible], which town of Waldo once belonged to Robert Hayes, father of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, who was then a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, it might sound like an Indian, fish or snake story. Yet that fact is vouched for by a reliable historian. Waldo started off with two stores, three blacksmith shops and two churches and has one of the blacksmith shops left to this day.

•

"Great waves of plenty rolling up
Their golden billows to our feet;
Fields which the [illegible] eye to
white,
Or heavy with the yellow wheat;
Wealth surging inward from the sea
And plenty through our land abroad
With sunshine resting over all:
That everlasting smile of God."


THE WEST.
EXPANSION
THE EAST.
SOUND MONEY

"HELP."

PROSPECT GRIT

Takes a Young Man to the Paris Exposition Unaided.

(Prospect Monitor.)

Victor Mayfield returned home Wednesday from a remarkable sightseeing tour. Several months ago, young Mayfield, who is about twenty-one years old, became strongly enamored of the idea of making a journey to the Paris exposition, relying only on his own resources and his native wit to carry him along. He was at this time a student in the state university and made his start from Columbus with only a few dollars in his pocket. His magnificent nerve which had prompted the idea, saw him safely in New York City, where he found himself one spring morning, alone among strangers without a cent of money in his pocket. After only a brief sojourn in the city, he secured passage on an American liner which in due time landed him in France. With some difficulty he made his way to the American exhibit in the exposition grounds and there obtained employment. Here he remained till his departure for home a few weeks ago. The story of his adventures sounds like a fairy tale, but were not accomplished without many trials and privations. The nerve and self-reliance which prompted the exploit and stayed with him through the worst, is of the kind that wins. Mr. Mayfield has many friends in this city who were much interested in his adventurous trip and glad to see him return safe and sound.

William Dowler, who has been quite sick, is able to be out again.

LEAK IN THE RIVER

Is Believed To Indicate a Place in Richland Township Where a Cave Exists.

TREASURE OF THE WHETSTONE

There Is Desultory Talk About Investigating an Underground Channel in the Whetstone Which May Reveal a Secret That the Wyandots and Senecas Possessed.

There is probably no field of human endeavor in which more energy has been wasted and money spent more freely than in prospecting for minerals where age or tradition gave promise of rich results to the discoverer.

It has long been a matter of tradition among residents along the Olentangy river that that stream, somewhere in its course, touches rich deposits of lead ore, but although from time to time, someone with a smattering of geologic knowledge has made an effort to learn the location, it is still a mystery.

The story of mineral deposits along that stream has been handed down from the early settlers who, it is said, had little trouble in securing lead from the Indians for bullets, but were never able to learn where the metal was secured, aside from vague hints that it was to be found along the river and in such position and [illegible] that little effort was necessary to procure it.

Along with the story of minerals comes the tradition of buried treasure, gold and silver ornaments, etc., buried by the Indians in accord with the decision of a council of the chiefs of the Delaware, Seneca and Wyandot tribes before their departure from the country. The burial of treasure is a little more than tradition, as it is known that such a council was held and such a decision announced, but whether it was carried into effect or not is not certain, and if it was the burial was so carefully carried out that no white man has so far been enabled to unearth it.

Digging in suspected spots has been nothing uncommon on the part of persons living in the districts most frequented by the Indians and in many instances tools, weapons, ornaments and frequently skeletons have been unearthed, but in no case has a trinket of any kind made of a precious metal been found.

One spot which was referred to as a likely one in which to find the treasure or at least deposits of value, is on the land formerly belonging to the Jacob Hoover estate. The place has of late years been thoroughly excavated, but with the exception of tomahawks, pipes, arrow heads and bones, nothing was discovered.

Some have believed the hiding place to have been in the river bed, while a favorite point for surmise and conjecture has been at a bend of the river in Richland township, where, owing to subterranean cavities, what was known to Indians and pioneers as a leak in the river occurs. It is a fact that there is a long underground channel and the supposition is that there are caves which, although well known to the Indians, the whites were ignorant of. In such case the Indians may have used a cave as the hiding place. Residents of Richland township have been talking for some time past of making a thorough investigation of the subterranean channel, but so far operations have been neglected. When they do, it may expose the secret of the Wyandot chief who never came back from Kansas, and it may not.

AT COLUMBUS

Joseph Stubbs Will Have His Right Eye Removed.

Joseph Stubbs and C. Z. Zuhman went to Columbus Tuesday, where Stubbs will have his right eye removed.

Mr. Stubbs suffered the accident, which makes the removal necessary, one year ago Monday. A piece of steel lodged in the member and since then it has troubled him almost constantly. He is an employe of the Steam Shovel company.

Does It Pay to Buy Cheap?

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe sore throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale by W. B. Foye.

For forty years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been curing summer complaint, dysentery, diarrhoea, bloody flux, pain in the stomach, and it has never yet failed to do everything claimed for it.

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

LARUE NOTES.

Happenings in the Big North Scioto Village.

LaRue, Sept. 18—Mr. and Mrs. Burke, after spending several weeks with G. T. Bauchman and family, returned to Columbus Friday.

The same day Guy Wasson went to Cincinnati to take the second year's course in the medical college there.

The new telephone line connecting LaRue and [illegible] with the outside world is nearing completion.

The aged Joseph Leeman is thought to be slightly better, but not out of danger.

J. H. [illegible] and family moved to Marion Saturday.

Squire Amerine is putting several hundred dollars' worth of improvements upon his west High street home.

Rev. Mr. House attended the funeral of Mrs. Hattie Miller in Marseilles, Friday. She was near thirty-five years old and after months of suffering with pulmonary consumption left a husband and five small children to mourn their loss. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and said she was prepared for death.

Mrs. Theodore Cook and daughter Myra of Morral visited Sunday with Mrs. C. H. [illegible], who is slowly recovering from a severe and painful attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

A HALF CENTURY

The Marion County Agricultural Society Has Existed and Given County Fairs.

WILL CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

By Holding a Great Big, Old Fashioned Fair Next Week, That Will Be Notable for Big Exhibits and Some Extra Good Horse Races—Everybody Is Expected To Attend.

The Marion County Agricultural Society has an extra inspiration for next week's fair. The society is fifty years old. For a half century the [illegible] have come and gone, some good, some not so good, and some of them [illegible]. For the [illegible] they have been a series of important events, and the social side of Marion county would have [illegible] without them.

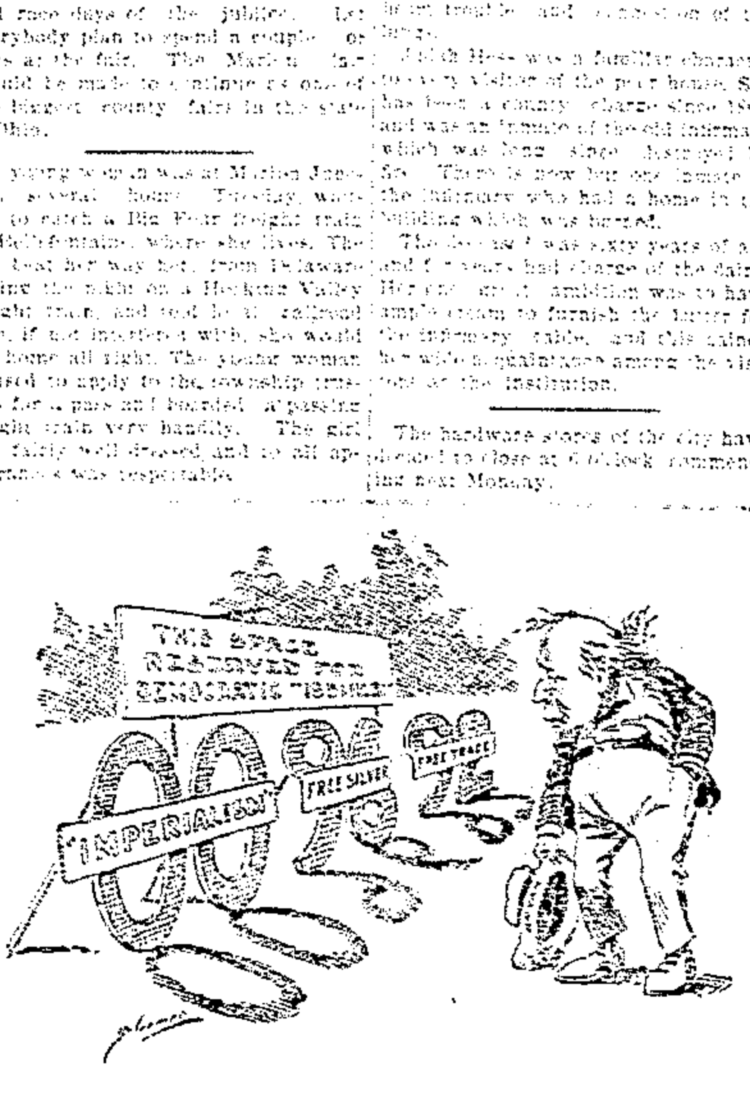
There have been times [illegible] years when the agricultural fair seemed to pass into [illegible]. But it was only the [illegible], for a lapse of [illegible] interest. The revival has come. The new county fairs are again achieving success, some of them breaking all previous records.

"The Marion fair management hopes to do that this year. At the head is W. L. Merrill, one of the popular and successful stockmen and agriculturalists of the county. He is giving his entire time toward the fair this year. Secretary John E. Waddell is seconding President Merrill every effort, and the entire executive board is working in enthusiastic harmony. Good results are evident.

Next week's fair is destined to be a big success. Every indication points favorably. Entries are coming in [illegible] and a great [illegible] is assured. In horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, there will be an extraordinary showing, the demands for space being larger than have been experienced for years.

The promises for the race track give assurances of excellent sport. The favor of the weatherman is expected, and the only thing then to be secured is a good, old-fashioned attendance. The year is favorable for that. Let the people turn out. The fiftieth birthday of the fair ought to be made memorable by an attendance of thirty thousand people on the three exhibit and race days of the jubilee. Let everybody plan to spend a couple of days at the fair. The Marion fair should be made to continue as one of the biggest county fairs in the state of Ohio.

A young woman was at Marion Junction several hours Tuesday, waiting to catch a Big Four freight train to Bellefontaine, where she lives. The girl beat her way here from Delaware during the night on a Hocking Valley freight train, and said if railroad men, if not interfered with, she would get home all right. The plucky woman refused to apply to the township trustees for a pass and boarded a passing freight train very handily. The girl was fairly well dressed and to all appearances was respectable.


THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR DEMOCRATIC "ISSUES"
IMPERIALISM
FREE SILVER
FREE TRADE
1900

IMPERIALISM--NOTHING TO IT.

Cash or Credit. The Marion Dep't Co. Cash or Credit.

Now is the time when most of us want something. If in your case it happens to be a stove just call at The Department Company and see a HANDSOME lot as well as a GOOD lot of them.

Base Burners from	$16.00	to	$40.00
Soft Coal Heaters from	10.00	to	21.00
Soft Coal Cast Cook Stove	16.00	to	33.00
And a beautiful Steel Range	25.00	to	45.00

The rush at this store is on for sure.

THE MARION DEPARTMENT CO.
205-207 E. Center Street.

Watches.
KEELER BROTHERS.
PHONE 2021 - - - - W. CHURCH ST.

IMPORTANT PLACE

Purchasing Agent of the Colorado Midland Is Former Marion Man.

A recent issue of The Railroad Gazette, in its personal column, notes the promotion of C. N. [illegible] to the purchasing agency of the Colorado Midland Railway. It is a very important position. The Gazette refers to the appointment and the railway career of the former Marionite as follows:

"Mr. C. N. [illegible], who is the purchasing agent of the Colorado Midland, with office at Colorado City, Colorado. He was born in Marion, Ohio, in July, [illegible] and began his railway service as a telegraph operator on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, in [illegible]. He served as operator and express agent with the Louisville and Nashville, the Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande until October, [illegible], when he entered the supply department of the Denver and Rio Grande, at Chama, New Mexico. He remained with this company as division storekeeper, brakeman and conductor until [illegible], when his present company, the Colorado Midland, was organized. He entered the service of that road as [illegible] clerk to the chief engineer of construction. After two years he was appointed general storekeeper at Colorado City, and continued in that position until July 12, [illegible], when, in addition to those duties, he was appointed purchasing agent."

JUDAH HESS

Dies at the Infirmary After a Long Residence at That Institution.

Judah Hess died at the Marion county infirmary Monday afternoon at about 3 o'clock. She had been ill but five days, and death was caused by heart trouble and [illegible] of the [illegible].

Judah Hess was a familiar character to every visitor of the poor house. She has been a county charge since 1866, and was an inmate of the old infirmary which was long since destroyed by fire. There is now but one inmate of the infirmary who had a home in the building which was burned.

The deceased was eighty years of age, and for years had charge of the dairy. Her only ambition was to have ample room to furnish the butter for the infirmary table, and this gained her [illegible] among the visitors at the institution.

The hardware stores of the city have agreed to close at 6 o'clock commencing next Monday.

Weigh Your Hay,
Grain, Etc., on Harsch's Wagon Scales. Net weight, 5c. Highest price paid for Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Also Iron, Rags, Rubber and all kinds of Metal.
Wesley Harsch.
Rear of 136 North State street

H. W. SAGER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Office and residence 3rd stairway west of Postoffice, Marion, Ohio. Office hours 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. All calls answered promptly, day or night. Diseases of women and children a specialty.
Phone 175.

If You Asked
Marion Housewives
To tell their opinion of "R Pride" flour, they would answer you like this:
Housewife No. 1.
It makes the finest, whitest and sweetest bread of any flour I ever used.
Housewife No. 2.
Aside from making fine bread it goes farthest to the sack of dozens of other brands.
Housewife No. 3.
I never allow any other in the house, because it is the BEST.
Sold by all grocers and made by
The Marion Milling & Grain Co

J. W. CLARK,
AUCTIONEER,
will cry public sales of all kinds in Marion and adjoining counties.
Will also negotiate the sale or rental of farms and farm lands and conduct a bureau of information regarding the sale or exchange of live stock.
This line of work will be conducted along with the Monumental business already established.
J. W. CLARK.
Office on N. Main St., Opp. Kerr House.
AT OFFICE ON SATURDAYS.

We Take
Farm Risks
And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.
D. & L. V. UNCAPHER.

Home . . . Happiness

Will be greater if the rooms are furnished with the right kind of Furniture. We sell only the right kind, and while our prices are remarkably low, the quality of the goods has never been permitted to decline.

Pleasant rooms, filled with our Furniture, will make you comfortable and your environments pleasant and beautiful, and you will surely enjoy life better. Give us a chance to make you happy.

William Fies

135 S. Main St., Marion, O

DR. A. MELVILLE CRANE

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Calls Answered Promptly in the City or Country.

Diseases and Surgery of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Especial attention given to fitting of Spectacles.

Office at new building, 428 E. Center St.,
Telephone 47 Marion, O

G. H. MASTERS, M. D.,

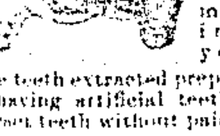
PROSPECT, OHIO.

Rectal specialist, late of New York Polyclinic, has removed his office to Snell House parlors, No. 223 east Church street, Marion, Ohio, where he will be found during the summer, WEDNESDAY of each week, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Will guarantee a cure of all rectal diseases, viz: Hemorrhoids, (or piles), fissures, fistula, ulcer prolapse, chronic or malignant diseases of every character.

Dr. F. M. Baldwin,

has located in Marion with offices at 234 west Center street. He will answer all professional calls promptly, day or night. Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., and 6 to 8 p. m. Phone No. 1231.

October and November



Are the two best months in the year to have teeth extracted preparatory to having artificial teeth. We extract teeth without pain.

STEEVES & PASTERS,
Phone 291. 111½ W. Center St.

George D. Copeland. John H. Bartram

COPELAND & BARTRAM,

Attorneys and Counselors At Law.

Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Offices over the Marion County Bank, South Main St., Marion, Ohio.

Cummin Memorial Building.

Want to Buy a Farm

Here's an ideal 80 acre farm that's for sale at a reasonable price. Note a few of its valuable points. It's the Merchant farm, 3½ miles east of Marion, black soil, has timber and buildings. Take a look at this land, then ask the price.

Also have properties for sale on Vine street, Grand avenue, Leader street and Boulevard. See

S. N. SWICK,

Real Estate Agent. Phone 241.

WADDELL & KNAPP,

General INSURANCE Agents,

ISSUE

FIRE, CYCLONE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES, ALSO AGENTS FOR

Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y. Largest Dividend Paying Co. in the World

Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.

Office opp. court house, Leonard building. MARION, O

THE

Marion County Bank Co.

(Successors to J. S. Reed & Co.)

ESTABLISHED 1839.

Cash Capital - - - $250,000.00.

Savings deposit. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking within the limits of safety. Mortgage and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.

Deposit vault for valuable papers free to customers.

R. H. Johnston, President.
Henry True, Vice President.
W. H. Schaffner, Cashier.
C. D. Schaffner, Asst Cashier

FOUR MARIONITES

Are Indicted by the Union County Grand Jury Sitting in the Town of Marysville.

BILL FOUND AGAINST WOODCOCK

He Must Answer to the Charge of Forgery—Mevis, Scott and McClain Are Indicted for Larceny—There Are Charges Against the Last Named Three in This County.

The Union county grand jury's indictments were made public at Marysville Saturday morning. Charles Mevis, Charles McClain and John Scott of Richwood were each indicted for larceny.

The three young toughs were arrested in this city early in the spring. They entered the residence of a farmer near Richwood and stole a quantity of clothing and jewelry. In arresting Mevis and Scott Officer Masterson fired a shot at them. McClain was arrested at his home in East Marion the next day.

There is also a charge against the trio here. At about the same time they robbed the Union county farmer, they entered the house of a man named Markey, east of the city, and stole some clothing, shoes and provisions. When arrested they were attired in the clothing.

Both McClain and Mevis have served time in the Lancaster reform farm. All three are known to the police, and Mevis and McClain were sent to the workhouse this spring.

E. M. Woodcock, who formerly sold machinery in this county, was indicted for forgery on three counts. He is well known in Marion. He was arrested at Chillicothe.

EMERSON & COMPANY

Purchase Grocery Store of Charles R. Clark.

Charles R. Clark has disposed of his grocery business to Emerson & Company, the new firm taking control Friday. George T. Emerson will manage the business.

Mr. Clark has not decided in what business he will engage as yet. He will enjoy a well-earned rest before coming to a decision.

The commission business of Emerson & Company is still retained by that firm. It is probable, however, that it will be disposed of, as Mr. Emerson is in receipt of several propositions from parties for the purchase of that business.

For a number of years Mr. Emerson managed the Palace grocery, retiring when George W. Blain purchased the stock.

HORSE'S WORK

Is Being Done by a Traveler Enroute to Ft. Wayne.

Bucyrus, O., Sept. 15.—Hitched into the shafts of a heavy covered spring wagon J. Anenay of Pennsylvania pulled into Bucyrus today. Anenay has acted as a substitute for a horse for the past week, having drawn the wagon, which contained his family, from the eastern part of the state to Bucyrus. He is on his way from Pennsylvania to Ft. Wayne, Indiana. At Wooster his horse died, and, having no means to secure another, he got into the harness and started on the road. He makes from ten to twenty miles a day.

WALDO TOWNSHIP

Claims the Banner in Matter of Ring-Necked Pheasants.

Waldo township claims the banner for rearing and protecting ring-necked pheasants. Besides those placed in that township by the game warden, a couple of dozen have been purchased by the sportsmen in that vicinity and liberated.

The pheasants are quite prolific and the young have been well protected. It is estimated that there are now fully 350 of the pheasants in the township. A covey of a pair of old birds and thirteen young were counted in one place Thursday.

BADLY BURNED

By Molten Sealing Wax Is Mrs. J. J. Sloan.

While using some molten sealing wax Saturday, Mrs. J. J. Sloan of Jefferson street severely burned her left hand by spilling the wax. The right hand was also burned, but not so badly as the other, which was fairly cooked. The flesh from the fingers stuck together with the blisters and a ring on one of the fingers had to be filed off.

Dr. A. Rhu was called and rendered surgical and medical attention.

ELMER G. BOGER

Dies at His Home on Leader Street Thursday Night.

Elmer G. Boger died at his home on Leader street Thursday night at about 11:30 o'clock. He had been a sufferer from consumption, which resulted in his death.

The deceased was thirty-three years of age and married. He was well known in the city and possessed many friends.

The funeral took place Saturday afternoon from the United Brethren church.

What stops Neuralgia? Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

DESSIE VAN HORN

Dies of Typhoid-Pneumonia at the County Infirmary.

Little Dessie Van Horn, a granddaughter of Mrs. David Young, residing on Vine street, and a great-granddaughter of Robert Kerr, the richest man in the county in his day, died at the county infirmary at noon Saturday. Death was due to an attack of typhoid pneumonia. The girl was twelve years old.

The little Van Horn girl was the daughter of Daniel and Bess VanHorn, but resided with her grandmother, Mrs. Young, owing to the separation of her parents and her mother's residence in the West. Her grandmother was taken down with fever early in the week and the child became ill, too, and the latter was removed to the infirmary on Wednesday. Two days there was followed by her death, though she was given every possible care. Aside from the illness that ended in death, the child was a confirmed invalid.

HEAVY LOG

Rolls on James Clark and Crushes Two of His Ribs.

James Clark of Norton, who has been employed some time in Waldo, hauling and loading logs onto the cars there, was seriously injured at that place, Friday afternoon, by having a log roll on him. Clark was trying to straighten a log which was being rolled up a pair of skids onto a car, when the log slipped and began to roll back. Instead of just dropping under the skids, which would have saved him being struck by the log, Clark started to run back. He fell and the log rolled on him, crushing two ribs and bruising him about the head. He was also injured internally.

A physician was called and rendered the necessary surgical assistance, but the extent and seriousness of Clark's injuries could not be determined at the time.

JUDGE TAFT TALKS

Tells Why American Commissioners Did Not Attend the Recent Amnesty Celebration

WAS A SELF-GOVERNMENT AFFAIR

The Commissioners Were Not Sent to the Philippines To Establish a Civil Government, and Therefore Have No Authority To Consider Such a Proposal.

Manila, P. I., August 5, (By Mail.) —President Taft has given the press a letter in which he defines the position of the United States military authorities and tells why the commission could not attend the recent amnesty celebration after the nature of the [illegible] became known to them. The letter stated:

"We are advised that the speeches in express terms sought the view that an independent government should be established under the protectorate of the United States. This would mean that the United States would guarantee to protect the government of the Philippine islands from interference or aggression by foreign powers and should have little or no voice in that government. In other words that the United States should assume responsibility to the world for a government in which it could exercise no direct influence.

"No one having any authority to speak for the United States has ever said one word justifying the belief that such a protectorate will be established. It is impossible. We of the commission, who were sent here with instructions to establish a civil government, have no authority whatever to consider or to discuss such a proposal.

"By destroying the power of Spain in these islands, and accepting the sovereignty thereof, the United States assumed a responsibility to the world to establish here a civilized government of law and order, which would duly respect the rights of all, whether foreigners or natives. It proposes to meet this responsibility by making a government in which the citizens of the islands shall exercise as large a measure of self-government as is consistent with the establishment of law and order. Such a government has been established in Porto Rico. Further than this the government of the United States will not go."

W. C. T. U. Election.

The Marion W. C. T. U. Thursday afternoon met and elected Mrs. W. Z. Davis, president; Mrs. R. J. Coll, secretary, and Mrs. D. McWilliams, treasurer. At a previous meeting Mrs. Coll and Mrs. S. H. Britton were named as delegates and Mrs. E. Schultz and Mrs. Leonard as alternates to the coming annual convention at Dayton.

Eye Severely Cut.

While cutting corn Friday, J. F. Denman of Waldo ran into a stalk, which cut his eye quite severely. Drs. A. and Herman S. Rhu dressed the wound.

Money to loan on farm property at 5 and 6 per cent. for five years. See Fred W. Peters. 42-wk-tf

WANTED—To exchange new sewing machines for driving horse. Singer Mfg. Co., Opera House block. 246-t2&wk-c

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

LIFE OF AN INFANT

Goes Out on the Highway South of This City at an Early Hour Saturday Morning.

CHILD DIES OF CHOLERA INFANTUM

His Parents, Who Are In Destitute Circumstances, Are Enroute from Danville, Illinois, to Akron, This State—Local Township Trustees Take the Case in Hand.

The life of an infant went out on the highway about two miles south of the city Saturday morning at an early hour. The death is a pathetic one, and the facts surrounding the death of the child are sad and heartrending.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph LaPoint and family were until a short time ago residents of Danville, Illinois. Misfortune overtook the couple and they decided to remove back among their friends near Akron or Canton. There Mr. LaPoint was known, and at either point was sure of employment.

Enroute their little son Leroy was stricken. Friday his condition became serious. The family was traveling overland in a covered wagon and at night encamped along the roadside. Friday evening Mr. LaPoint made an effort to reach Marion, but darkness overtook him and he was obliged to stop near a school house south of the city.

The babe, aged six months, was in a critical condition, suffering from cholera infantum. The fond parents were hopeful that his life might be spared, but it was not to be. At two o'clock Saturday morning the little fellow died.

Saturday forenoon Mr. LaPoint drove into the city with his dead child and stopped on a vacant lot on the hill. He spent several hours in looking for the proper authorities to secure a decent burial for his dead.

At about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. LaPoint stepped into Fies' undertaking establishment. W. J. Fies gave him the necessary information and the township trustees arranged to inter the remains in the Marion cemetery. Saturday evening all that was mortal of the infant was laid to rest, and Sunday the parents resumed their journey.

The babe although six months old did not weigh six pounds. Kind-hearted citizens lent every assistance to the bereaved family.

THE STREET FAIR

Will Probably Be Held the Week of October Ninth.

The work of raising funds for the Marion street fair and carnival has been commenced, and, unless all signs fail, the show will be given the week of October 9. Smith & Rhodes, a Cincinnati amusement firm, had a representative in the city Saturday night and a contract will be signed with the firm as soon as the money is raised.

Smith & Rhodes not only conduct a [illegible], but have an extensive [illegible] show. This consists of day and night balloon ascensions, trapeze performances, high wire exhibitions, the men and revolving ladder performances. The night performances are all to be illuminated.

The committee is receiving bids from various privilege men over the country and many independent shows. These go to Cardington next week and are anxious to get in here.

E. HUBER

Donates One Hundred Dollars to the Galveston Sufferers.

Mr. E. Huber, who is now traveling in Europe, cabled his son, F. A. Huber, to send a check for $100 to the Galveston sufferers. Mr. Huber will forward the check immediately.

Pleasing News.

It will be a pleasing bit of news to the friends of W. W. Klinefelter, who is now at Magnetic Springs for his health, to know that he is rapidly improving and now has partial use of his arms and can walk some with the aid of crutches.

It has been about eight months since he suffered the stroke of paralysis.

Big Snake Killed.

David Moss Sunday killed a snake about four feet in length while on his way to church in Richland township. The species of the reptile is not known. It had a large flat head, was black in color, and covered with copper colored spots.

A Nice Position.

Friends of Mr. Ora E. Hedges will be pleased to learn of his appointment as assistant teacher of English and rhetoric at the Heidelberg college at Tiffin. Mr. Hedges graduated from the Marion High school in 1899.

The 1.69 acres of land involved in the common pleas court partition matter of John D. Owens against Mary Belle Owens, and others, were sold at public sale from the court house steps Saturday afternoon for $1,285 to J. Berry.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema, or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zuck at their home on Windsor street, Friday afternoon.

The best of all pills are Beecham's.

CONVICTS PUNISHED.

A Marion Man Is One of the Two In Trouble.

James O'Brien and Edward Baker, better known as "Bum" Baker, both inmates of the penitentiary asylum, were punished Saturday for fighting. Baker is serving a fifteen year sentence from VanWert county for horse stealing and O'Brien a three year sentence from Marion county for burglary.—Columbus Journal.

O'Brien was one of the trio who assaulted and attempted to hold up Clark Ames and George Strine near the Norris & Christian office one night about a year ago. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary. It is his second time up from this city.

ROBERT HARVEY

Takes His Place on Local Board of County Commissioners.

[illegible]

R. H. [illegible] was made president.

[illegible]

VICTIM OF FOUL PLAY.

Body of a Mt. Gilead Man Found in a Cellar Window Way.

Mt. Gilead, O., Sept. 17.—At an early hour Sunday morning the body of Thomas England was found down a cellar window way at the rear of Talmage Bradford's hardware store.

The police are investigating the matter, as England was known to have had considerable money last Saturday.

WELL KNOWN HERE

Is Rev. Isaac Newton Who Dies at Toledo at an Early Hour Saturday Morning.

FORMER PASTOR IN THIS CITY

At One Time He Was Presiding Elder in This District. The Deceased Leaves a Widow and Two Children. The Remains Were Brought Here for Burial.

Rev. Isaac Newton of Toledo died Saturday morning in that city about 2 o'clock after an extended illness. He suffered from the ills of old age.

Mr. Newton was quite well known here, particularly by the older residents, who will remember him as the pastor of the old Methodist Episcopal church on the corner of Center and [illegible] streets. He came here as pastor in the fall of 1868, and remained two years. During that time he made many friends, who still think kindly of him. Mr. Newton served as presiding elder of this district for a time.

Rev. Mr. Newton was seventy-[illegible] years old and leaves a widow, who is a sister of Mrs. J. J. Hane of east Center street, and two daughters, one of whom is Miss Mame Newton, who was until recently the organist of the M. E. church on east Center street.

The funeral was held at the M. E. church Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. A. H. Smith officiating.

MADE PUBLIC

CONTINUED FROM PAGE NINE.

Monroe doctrine. In conclusion Mr. Bryan asserts his belief in the principle which underlies the [illegible].

COMMITS SUICIDE

That His Wife May Collect Insurance on His Life.

New York, Sept. 15.—John C. Hayes, a prosperous traveling salesman, shot and killed himself in a bathroom in the Waldorf-Astoria early this morning.

A letter left by the suicide was made public by the coroner today. It explained briefly that he would take his life because of financial troubles and to permit his widow to get the insurance upon his life.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, "One cent a dose."

STRELITZS'

Overcoat Department.

The "Overcoat Store"

Don't make any mistake about the place to buy your overcoat. We are overcoat specialists—we can show more kinds of good coats than anybody, and we sell them for less money.

You can prove this to your own satisfaction by coming in yourself, trying on the coats and pricing them.

H S M

The Hart, Schaffner & Marx overcoats are known all over America for their superb fit and durability. Every one guaranteed.

Have You Read the Underwear Truth?

STRELITZS'

IF YOU SAW

our $3.00 Parlor Table and were asked to name a price on it you would certainly place it at a higher figure. It is a beautifully polished quarter-sawed Oak Table in the popular Golden finish, 24x24 inch top. We have some very pretty ones for less and some beauties for more money. There are new arrivals of goods for our fall business every day.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL

[illegible] EVERYTHING

PHONE 8

GARFIELD'S SPEECH.

Though Made In 1864, It Answers Bryan.

PROPOSITION TO RECALL ARMIES

Brought From the Ohio Statesman a Most Eloquent Argument Against Hauling Down the Flag—His Argument Is Applicable Today.

Hon. James A. Garfield in a speech that is rich in patriotic sentiments, made statements which reply to Mr. Bryan and all others who ask the withdrawal of the American army from the face of the enemy in the Philippines.

During the war of the rebellion Garfield left the southern battlefields to enter congress, having been elected while in command of the Union forces. He began his career in the House of Representatives, partly at the solicitation of President Lincoln, whom Mr. Bryan and other Democrats now delight to quote. Mr. Lincoln desired an able debater, like Garfield, who was familiar with the service in the army, to fight the copperheads in the halls of congress.

In the spring of 1864 the proposition was made in congress to withdraw the Union forces and end the war by breaking up the Union. The Democrats urged it with all their might, and this sentiment crystallized a few weeks later in their national platform when they declared the war a failure.

Many stormy debates occurred in congress over the proposition to withdraw the Union forces. On April 8, 1864, Mr. Long, a Democratic member from the Cincinnati district in Ohio, made a speech which was regarded as a very able and effective one from the Democratic side of the house. General Garfield replied to it, and his remarks in reference to the proposition to withdraw the Union soldiers from the South answer Bryan's proposition to withdraw the American soldiers from the Philippines.

Hence it is that Garfield has replied to Bryan. The portions of President Garfield's speech given below will be found on pages 1,503 and 1,504, Congressional Globe, part 2d, First session of 38th congress. Mr. Garfield said:

"When this war began many good men stood hesitating and doubting what they ought to do. Their doctrine of state rights, their sympathies, all they had ever loved and longed for, were in the South, and after long and painful hesitation, some of them at last went with the enemies of the nation.

"But now, when hundreds of thousands of brave souls have gone up to God under the shadow of the flag, and when thousands more, maimed and shattered in the contest, are sadly awaiting the deliverance of death; now, when three years of terrible warfare have raged over us, when our armies have pushed the rebellion back over mountains and rivers, and crowded it into narrow limits, until a wall of fire girds it; now, when the uplifted hand of a majestic people is about to let fall the lightning of its conquering power upon the rebellion; now, in the quiet of this hall, hatched in the lowest depths of darkest treason, there rises a Benedict Arnold and proposes to surrender us all up, body and spirit,—the nation and the flag, its genius and its honor, now and forever, to the accursed traitors of our country. And that proposition comes—God forgive and pity my beloved state!—it comes from a citizen of the honored and loyal commonwealth of Ohio. * * *

"But, sir, I will forget states. We have something greater than states and state pride to talk about here today. All personal or state feeling aside, I ask you what is the proposition which the enemy of his country has just made? What is it?

"For the first time in the history of this contest, it is proposed in this hall to give up the struggle, to abandon the war, and let treason run riot through the land. I will, if I can, dismiss feeling from my heart and try and consider only what bears upon the logic of the speech to which we have just listened. * * * *

"Suppose the policy of the gentleman were adopted today. Let the order go forth; sound the "recall" on your bugles, and let it ring from Texas to the far Atlantic, and tell the armies to come back. Call the victorious legions back over the battlefields of blood.

"Mr. Chairman, if such a word should be sent forth through the armies of the Union, the wave of terrible vengeance that would sweep back over this land could never find a parallel in the records of history.

"Almost in the moment of final victory the "recall" is sounded by a craven people not deserving freedom! We ought, every man, to be made a slave should we sanction such a sentiment.

"The gentleman has told us there is no such thing as coercion justifiable under the constitution. I ask him for one moment to reflect that no statute ever was enforced without coercion. It is the basis of every law in the universe—God's law as well as man's. A law is no law without coercion behind it.

"I said a little while ago that I accepted the proposition of the gentleman that the rebels had the right of revolution; and the decisive issue between us and the rebellion is, whether they shall revolutionize and destroy, or we shall subdue and preserve. We take the latter ground. We take the common weapons of war to meet them; and if these be not sufficient, I would take any element which would overwhelm and destroy; I would sacrifice the dearest and best beloved; I would take all old sanctions of the law and the constitution and fling them to the winds, if necessary, rather than let the nation be broken in pieces and its people destroyed with endless ruin.

"What is the constitution that these gentlemen are constantly flinging in our faces whenever we desire to strike hard blows against the rebellion? It is the production of the American people. They made it, and the creator is mightier than the creature. The power which made the constitution can also make other instruments to do its great work in the day of its dire necessity."

CHAIRMAN JONES' TRUST.

Every cotton grower in the South is either paying tribute or is to be compelled to pay tribute, by the extension of its powers upon the most approved monopoly plans of the American Round Bale Cotton company. This is the corporation that made a fully-riveted monopoly by its exclusive patents, the one for which Searles of the sugar trust supplies the special skill in monopoly methods, while Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee, provides the political pull. Nice example is this corporation for the fight against trusts that Jones pretends to make. Like many another man, his only fight is against the trusts that he is not in.

American withdrawal from the Philippines, or surrender of its authority there to the Tagal minority under Aguinaldo, will put at the mercy of those merciless men, all of the natives who have peaceably abided by the authority of the United States, and expose every European or American to the peril of their mercenary and bloodthirsty treachery.

FOR FARMERS.

FACTS OF PRESENT COMPARED WITH FOUR YEARS AGO.

Increased Value of Agricultural Products as Measured In What They Will Buy—Why Should Farmers Vote For a Change?

The Waterloo (Ia.) Republican asks why it is that this year no farmer dreams of making a trade proposition to the agent for agricultural implements—trading live stock for farm machinery? It then proceeds to answer the question by comparing the free souphouse times of Cleveland's administration with present conditions, as follows:

Are you aware that a bushel of corn may buys 2½ pounds of coffee, while in 1896 it bought only two-thirds of a pound? 329 bushels now buy a self-binder, while in 1896 it took 750 bushels? 171 bushels buy a wagon, but four years ago you paid 31 bushels? 4 bushels buy a plow, while in 1896 you had to pay 100 bushels? 9 bushels buy a keg of nails, in spite of the higher price for the same, but in 1896 you needed 19 bushels? 3 bushels buy 12 yards of Lonsdale muslin, and in 1896 you had to pay 5 bushels?

One bushel of wheat now buys 12 yards of gingham, while in 1896 you received only 10 yards; 38 1-5 bushels buy a set of harness, but in 1896 it took 50 bushels; 100 bushels of wheat buy a wagon, while in 1896 you had to pay 200 bushels.

One bushel of oats buys six pounds of rolled oats, but in 1896 you received only 2½ pounds; 100 bushels of oats buy a wagon, against 250 in 1896.

One pound of wool buys 6½ yards of calico, but in 1896 you received only 2½ yards; 55 pounds of wool buy a good suit, but in 1896 you had to pay 109 pounds; 13½ pounds of wool at present buy a pair of shoes, but in 1896 you paid 27 pounds; 113 pounds of wool today buy a wagon, while in 1896 you paid 22 ponds.

In short, everything you have for sale enables you to buy more of the commodities than four years ago.

Galveston's Storm Flood.

The storm flood that destroyed Galveston is not uncommon in the bay of Bengal, says the New York Press. The cyclone advances with growing strength until it reaches the flat delta of the great Indian rivers. It finds the land there perfectly level and so little raised above the water that its surface has to be protected by dikes 10 or 12 feet high built along the shores. But the inblowing winds brush the water up against the land; the diminished atmospheric pressure about the storm center allows the heavier surrounding air to lift the water there, and for every inch that the mercury falls in the barometer the water will rise a foot. The rain alone may contribute nearly a foot of water in a day, and, finally, if a strong tide conspires with these other causes, a great flood is produced that overwhelms even the dikes and drowns out all the low country. People are drowned by thousands. Six storm floods alone that have devastated this coast since 1700 have, if the records can be trusted, destroyed over half a million lives.

Waldersee's Campaign Flag.

Field Marshal von Waldersee's flag for the campaign in China is a uhlan's flag, divided into four squares, two black and two white, with a red border, and a bar running transversely across the design. The flag is attached to a uhlan's lance.

HON. D. W. LOCKE,

Republican Candidate For Congress In the Thirteenth,

PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO BRYAN.

Shows the Nebraska Statesman to Be Guilty of the Charge He Brings Against the Republican Party—Hot Arraignment of His Duplicity.

"Today the Republican party has not a policy on any question that it dares outline before the American people," said Mr. Bryan at Deer Park, Maryland, on September 5, 1900. If there is any one thing that Mr. Bryan claims credit for it is his sincerity. He has been known at some times to admit that in some things he may be wrong, but his error is always an error of the heart and not of the head. He is the avowed apostle of his convictions, and his convictions are the results of his "heart to heart" talks with himself.

It is but fair, therefore, to give Mr. Bryan the credit of believing himself when he says that the Republican party has not a policy on any question; but is the statement true? Is the further statement true that the Republican party dare not outline its policy (if it has one), before the American people?

What great question is there now before the American people upon which the Republican party has failed to express itself in no uncertain terms? Mr. Bryan himself is in a strange position to talk of any party not having a policy, when he absolutely refused to accept his nomination unless his special, sincerest, and only genuine "plank of '96" was made a part and parcel of the declaration of the principles of his party at Kansas City in 1900, and who now is strenuously insisting that it is the Republican party that is seeking to foist upon the people "dead issues of 1896."

HON. D. W. LOCKE.

Mr. Bryan and his pet theory have, for the time being, parted company. He has abandoned the West for the East, the silver trust for the ice trust, and he seeks to conceal his forlorn condition by shouting at the Republican party the accusation which is most pitiably true of himself, namely, the lack of a policy, or having one, the courage to stand by it openly before the public.

What more humiliating spectacle can there be than that of a man who, standing as the exponent of a principle, and who, mighty in his adherence to his principles, with an iron hand compels the meek submission of his entire party, and then having his principles adopted by his party, abandons them, at the direct behest of the money power in his party? He is in a splendid position to assail the Republican party, justly or otherwise for lack of a policy!

But however sincere Mr. Bryan may be in his assertion, the fact still remains that the Republican party has an avowed policy for the government of this mighty nation, and also has the courage to avow it. Why should there be any hesitancy on the part of the Republican party to outline it before the American people? That party has but to point to the tremendous results of its policy, and every true American cries, "God speed."

"By their fruits ye shall know them;" and the fruits of the Republican policy are, prosperity unparalleled in our history, activity in manufacturing such as even the wildest enthusiast never dreamed of, an ever increasing market for our productions, both industrial and agricultural—so great a market that even the tremendous crops have been unable to glut it; labor in such demand that no one need be idle a single hour; our commerce abroad extended; and the American flag floating from the topmost pinnacle of the world, the banner of the greatest nation on earth.

The policy of the Republican party long years ago delivered the black man from the cruel bonds of slavery; it lifted from downtrodden Cuba the oppressive hand of Spain; it brings to the benighted Filipino the blessings of liberty and good government, and over these sea girt lands, spreads the glorious banner of freedom. Well might it be said, "Lives there a man with soul so dead" who would decry a policy that has achieved such beneficent results, or is there one so blind that he cannot see the uplifting force of such a policy, that has so firmly established our exalted rank among the mighty powers of the earth?

D. W. LOCKE.

Bucyrus, O.

"STATESMAN" BRYAN.

His Absurd Proposition With Regard to the Philippines.

WOULD KEEP US IN TURMOIL.

Keen Analysis of the Consequences of Such a Policy—Take the Sounding Rhetoric Out of His Speeches, and Little Remains.

Take away the enchanting phrases and ornaments of Bryan's speeches, and there is scarcely enough left to be of any importance in practical politics. Now, in a presidential campaign practical politics is a most important matter. It is of as much importance what our nation will achieve in two or three hundred years as what we can achieve at the present time. One of Bryan's most silly phrases during the present campaign was his speech at Indianapolis about his Philippine policy. He said:

"In case of my election I would at once call Congress into extra session and induce that body to make the following declaration of the position of our nation: First—to establish a stable government for the Philippines, as the same exists in Cuba; secondly—to grant the Filipinos their independence, just as we promised independence to the Cubans; thirdly—to protect the Filipinos during their period of political reconstruction, just as we protected the small republics of Central and South America, and as we by the Monroe doctrine are bound to protect Cuba."

Bryan says that after an exciting presidential campaign he will at once call congress into an extra session, in order that the country will be all excitement during the following year. In case of Bryan's election the Republicans would most likely lose the House of Representatives; and even the senate, with its free silver Republicans, would be an uncertain quantity. Indeed splendid prospects, which would at once cause an industrial crisis, in case McKinley's election were in doubt.

But what will Bryan do with the Philippines? He will give the Malayans of these islands their own government, while his own party denies this to the negroes of the South. Furthermore, he demands that we extend the Monroe doctrine to make it applicable to Asia, and defend our proteges there with our ships and soldiers.

Now, if the various tribes on the Philippines get to scrapping among each other; if on account of revolutions, the plantations of Germans, English and Hollanders were in danger, and these powers were to send ships to protect their citizens, then Uncle Sam would be expected to grasp his sword and sally forth to put to flight the foreign troops and bring about peace.

This policy shows just as little statesmanship on the part of Bryan as his free silver fraud shows knowledge of financial matters. Bryan is a charlatan; he was the right man to preach to the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska after the poor harvests of 1893, and 1894 and 1895, and to scare them with his calamity howl, but has no ability whatever to steer the ship of state past all dangerous cliffs and reefs, which beset it not only in affairs at home but also abroad.

PUZZLE FOR DEMOCRATS.

If Congress Would Not Leave Philippines, What Would Bryan Do?

Foraker, in his Youngstown speech proposed a puzzle for the Bryanites in regard to Bryan's own pet plan for adjusting the troubles in the Philippines—that of a special session of congress to surrender to Aguinaldo under promise of a protectorate.

Foraker wants to know what Mr. Bryan would do if congress when thus convened refused to adopt his recommendation, as he knows beforehand the senate, at least, would do. Would he then haul down our flag and withdraw our troops anyhow, or would he go forward with army and navy, as President McKinley is doing, to enforce peace, and thereafter establish government? It would not be possible for him, unless authorized by congress, to pursue any other policy than that which President McKinley is doing.

Another fact that Senator Foraker might well have added was that if Bryan as president should refuse to do what congress should direct, or should attempt to enforce some policy of his own, that would be the rankest kind of imperialism—downright autocracy.

Bryan and his followers have an everlasting lot to say about no man having a right to govern another, as long as one man is an American and the other a Tagal bandit. But, as Roosevelt well remarks, they have not a word to say when it was a white man that governs the black man without his consent, although the black in all probability was born free and equal—a fellow-citizen with Mr. Bryan.

"Courage, honesty and common sense," are the qualities called for by Governor Roosevelt in his campaign speeches, as the essentials in public administration. Can the people get courage from the Democratic party with its senile policy for our new possessions, or honesty with its silver standard schemes at home, or common sense while it talks of such things?

DEMOCRATS KICKING.

They Are Not Pleased With Mr. Bryan's Paramount Issue.

There is really a revolt among the Democrats against the imperialism issue. The mails of the Bryanite national committee are loaded every day with protests against the "paramount issue" of the Kansas City platform. Not only this, but the Democratic callers from all over the country are making vigorous personal kicks against it. In this connection, it will be well to remember that there is not a prominent Democrat who has been in the Philippines, in either a military or civil capacity, but is bitterly opposed to Mr. Bryan's policy. They have been there and they understand the situation.

Even so good a Democrat as General Joseph A. Wheeler, of Alabama, frankly expresses his opinion that the party is making a grave mistake by its attitude on the Philippine question. It is said that he would enter the campaign to oppose Bryan's idea were it not for his official relation to the army. Congressman Joe Bailey, of Texas, a lifelong Democrat, is another who is radically opposed to his party's position on this question.

And the defection even extends to the executive committee of the Democracy this year. It is an open secret that this body is divided in its opinions. Some of them are with Mr. Bryan, and wish to have our troops withdrawn from the Philippines. Others, in private conversation, dissent utterly from the platform declarations, and declare that the United States must retain at least part of the Philippines, if for nothing else than to make Manila a naval and commercial base in the Orient.

Mr. Bryan is very angry over this defection among the men who are managing his campaign. He denounces their views as "petit larceny," in distinction from the policy of retaining the entire archipelago, which he calls "grand larceny." As a result, there is disgust all around over the attempt to create a paramount issue out of the Philippine question.

FIRST VOTERS.

Chairman Jones Tells Them How to Cast Their Ballots.

INSULT TO EVERY ONE OF THEM.

Read What the Arkansas Senator Says of Their Duty—His Insult to All Foreign Workingmen Who Have Come Here to Find Liberty.

Jones, of Arkansas, who blamed McKinley's election upon "hundreds of thousands of ignorant foreigners who were taking the bread out of the mouths of honest labor," was and is still Democratic national chairman, and in that capacity the other day undertook, in a widely circulated article, speaking as an "authorized representative" of the national Democratic committee, to tell the young men of the country how to vote, and in doing so contrived to insult them as he has done the foreign-born American citizens. Said he:

"Hundreds of thousands of young men will cast their first votes this fall. Some of them will vote as their fathers have voted. Some will vote as their companions vote. Some will vote to keep with the crowd. Some will vote on what they deem the "respectable" side. Some will vote blindly, careless of the effect of their ballot, indifferent to results, unheeding of the possibilities. Yet others will vote with intelligence, with a saving sense of the citizen's responsibility."

According to Jones, he finds five classes of young men "who will cast their first votes this fall," and of all of them, four out of the five classes lack either intelligence, or integrity, or independence enough to vote properly. The senator, from a state that has just elected to its governorship, by as many thousand votes as the Democratic machine cared to count, another Jefferson Davis, by name, who was denounced almost unanimously by his own party papers as utterly unfit for any public office, until he got the party nomination, is eminently qualified of course to instruct the youth of America in their political duties.

He is so used evidently to despise all of the people, except the choice few, that it is natural, seemingly, to insult the great majority among them. What other explanation can be given for Jones's slur at four-fifths of the young voters of America?

What warrant has he for his assumption that they will vote blindly, ignorantly, stupidly, carelessly, indifferently, unheedingly, to use some of his own expressions? In view of his complaint about the foreign vote, and his attack upon it only because it voted for McKinley, it is a fair inference that Jones really fears that scarcely one out of five of the "first voters" will cast their ballots for Bryan and the party of which Jones is official manager.

Never yet, by one word of speech or writing, has William J. Bryan objected an iota to the silver mine trust that, under his 16 to 1 plan, would have a market made for every ounce of silver that it might mine. No other product can possibly expect such a preference, and no other trust can be so completely the creature of government favor.

TROJAN HORSE.

Bryan Imitating the Strategy of the Ancient Greeks.

IMPERIALISM IS THE MEANS.

Every Voter Should Rouse to the Great Danger Which Confronts the Nation—Bryan Has Never Receded His Threat.

Mr. Bryan in the present campaign is basing his hopes upon a repetition of the strategy of the crafty Greeks before Troy. It will be remembered they captured the city by this device. They built a huge wooden horse, whose hollow interior was filled with armed men. They then struck camp and retreated to their ships. The Trojans, seeing this, believed the siege had been abandoned and, issuing from the city, took possession of the Greek camp. The wooden horse they determined to take inside as a votive offering to the gods. It being too large to pass through the gate a breach was made in the walls through which it was borne in triumph. That night the men inside the horse issued forth, opened the gates to the Greeks waiting outside and Troy was captured.

Imperialism is the wooden horse of Mr. Bryan's campaign. Should he succeed in reaching the presidency by this means, a Democratic house of representatives would be elected at the same time, and such changes be made in the political complexion of the states that two years later the senate would also be Democratic. Then we should have free silver, free trade and all of the other evils with which Democracy has threatened the nation for years past.

Four years ago Mr. Bryan made the following statement on the stump: "The Democratic party has begun a war of extermination against the gold standard. We ask no quarter; we give no quarter. We shall prosecute our warfare until there is not an American citizen that dares to advocate the gold standard." He has made no such radical statement on the stump this year, but it will be remembered that he declared he would refuse the nomination of the Kansas City convention unless the free silver plank were inserted in the platform, which was done; that the platforms of the other two parties, whose nominee he is, contain a radical free silver plank. It is clear, then, that Mr. Bryan and these three parties all stand committed, if placed in power, to enact such legislation.

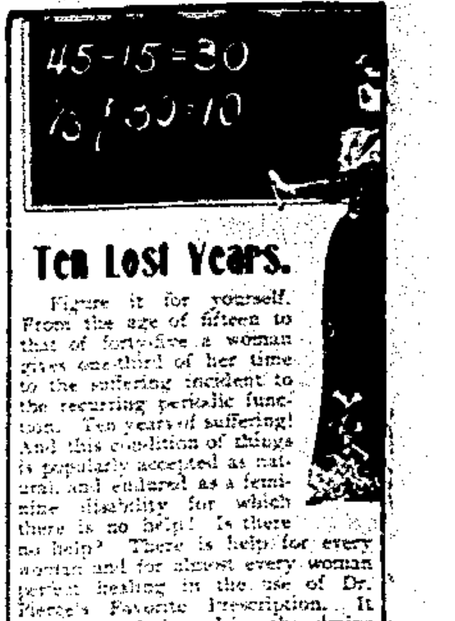
As President McKinley says, "other issues may be paramount, but this is immediate." It is the real danger to the republic. Imperialism means nothing. It is a mere sham, intended to alarm voters who do not see that it means just the same thing as expansion meant when we purchased Louisiana, or acquired Florida, or annexed Texas, or obtained the vast area from Mexico.

Every foreign-born voter should be shown that there is no possibility, under our form of government, of the establishment of a military system on the lines of Germany, or France, or Russia. Has the Republican party shown itself unpatriotic, or unmindful of the welfare of the people in the past? At the close of the civil war the United States government had almost a million men under arms. Within three months this mighty army of volunteers was disbanded, the men had returned to the avocations of peace, and only the regular army remained to preserve order in the late rebellious states. Here was a time when the Republican party could have established a military system on the European plan, had it been so minded.

We had a quarter of a million men in the field when the war with Spain ended. They were returned to their homes as rapidly as possible, and the great volunteer army became a thing of the past. What justification has Mr. Bryan, or any other Democratic orator for the atrocious charge that it is Republican policy to establish such a military system? There is none whatever. No American voter who has intelligence enough to mark his ballot can fail to see, if he will consider the matter, that Mr. Bryan's imperialism is a mere bugaboo.

The real danger is from free silver. Every man who cast his ballot against that fallacy in 1896 should line up solidly against it this year. Every young voter, just entering upon the active work of life, should join the forces of sound money to prevent a business crash that will bring hard times to the country and perchance injure him in his business or prospects. Let the voters of the United States take warning by the folly of the Trojans of long ago. Imperialism is the wooden horse. Let us not bring it within the citadel of power at Washington, because free silver will enter with it, and bring ruin upon the country.

Comparing industrial and commercial conditions in the United States in 1896 with the conditions as they exist today in the United States, can any Republican of Meigs county see any reason why he should not support McKinley with more enthusiasm than ever? There could never be a worse time to swap horses than now.—Pomeroy Leader.



Ten Lost Years.

Figure it for yourself. From the age of fifteen to that of forty-five a woman gives one-third of her time to the suffering incident to the recurring periodic function. Ten years of suffering! And this condition of things is popularly accepted as natural, and endured as a feminine disability for which there is no help! Is there no help? There is help for every woman and for almost every woman perfect healing in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It insures regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is a temperance medicine — non-alcoholic and non-narcotic.

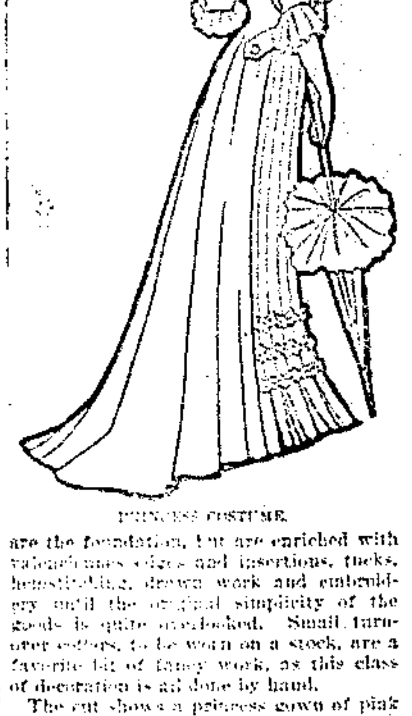
"I was so weak I did not have breath to walk across my room," writes Miss Isabel Miller, of New Providence, Calloway Co., Ky. "My periods occurred too often and the hemorrhage would be prolonged and the loss of blood very excessive. I also had spells which the doctor said were fainting fits. I did not gain strength from one monthly period to another, was very weak and nervous all the time. Was confined to my bed for three months and the doctor told me I would never be any better. I lived in this way from sixteen years old to twenty-three. I was at last advised by a kind friend to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did, and before I had taken two bottles of it I could work all day. I took in all six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and about five vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. I need no other medicine. I have never had a return of this trouble since."

TAILOR MADE GOWNS.

They Are Varied by Many Different Accessories.

Tailor made costumes are usually so constructed that different vests, revers, etc., may be worn with them. The vest or chemisette matches the revers in color, and for traveling and similar hard service the gown is kept very simple. To give it a more elegant aspect for other occasions revers of white moire or bengaline are added, or instead of white a delicate tint is chosen which contrasts with the color of the costume while harmonizing with it.

The revived passion for fine needlework, such as used to render dainty our grandmothers' wardrobes, has brought into vogue many accessories of nainsook, organdie, net and muslin. These materials are the foundation, but are enriched with valenciennes edges and insertions, tucks, hemstitching, drawn work and embroidery until the original simplicity of the goods is quite overlooked. Small turnover collars, to be worn on a stock, are a favorite bit of fancy work, as this class of decoration is all done by hand.


PRINCESS COSTUME.

The cut shows a princess gown of pink flowered silk. It is made in the redingote style, the skirt opening over a front of plaited white mousseline de soie trimmed with three tucks. There is a full guimpe of white mousseline de soie, around which is draped a mousseline fichu bordered with a ruffle which continues down the front in coquilles. The sleeves are of elbow length and have large cuffs ornamented with a jeweled button. A deep frill of mousseline finishes the sleeves. The black hat is trimmed with pink roses, embroidered white mousseline de soie, a bow of black velvet and a jeweled buckle.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

An Angel.

"Do you think I will have any difficulty in learning to float, George?" she asked.

"No, indeed," he replied enthusiastically. "With a little practice, I'm sure you could fly."—Philadelphia Press.

Government Land In South Dakota.

South Dakota has an aggregate of 11,500,000 acres of vacant government land which is now subject to entry by qualified applicants.

The September R!

I remember, I remember,
There's an R in sweet September,
When the very luscious oyster comes again.
Fat with flavor quite delicious,
Succulent and most nutritious,
'Tis equally enticing fried or plain.
The [illegible] just a swallow,
With a lemon squeeze to follow,
And it will slide down its heaven appointed route;
Or, if condiments you cherish,
Salt and pepper lend a relish
To this extremely savory sea fruit.
You might take a baker's dozen
With your sister or your cousin
(That is, if there's no monetary bar)
And eat brown bread and butter,
And I'm sure your soul will flutter,
"Oh, that the months had every one an R!"
—La Touche Hancock in New York Sun.

AWFUL ACCIDENT

Albert Morganthaler and Justina Chalk Instantly Killed.

HIT BY BIG FOUR PASSENGER

The Heads of Both Are Crushed and the Rig They Are Driving Is Utterly Demolished.

THE ACCIDENT OCCURS AT SLICKS

Against the Protests of the Young Woman, the Young Man Attempts To Cross the Track Before the Swiftly Moving Train—Body of Morganthaler Taken to His Father's Home, the Other to Kentucky.

Mr. Albert Morganthaler, residing southeast of this city, and Miss Justin Chalk of Gubser's Mills Campbell county, Kentucky, were killed at the Big Four crossing on the old Mud pike, by eastbound Big Four passenger No. 16 about 7:15 o'clock, Friday night.

Mr. Morganthaler and Miss Chalk were driving south on the road and when near the railroad crossing noticed the approach of the train. Mr. Morganthaler, who was driving, evidently thought he could beat it across, but misjudged its speed and distance. There was but one eyewitness to the affair who was close enough to hear the young people talking and get a clear view. It was Miss Hester Bradley, who with her brother, W. G. Bradley, reside in close proximity to the scene of the accident. Miss Bradley was in the yard near the road and railroad crossing and her attention was first attracted to the young people by hearing the young lady exclaim, "O, don't drive up there now." The young man exclaimed, "Yes I will," and he hit the horse and started it at a lively clip.

The young lady became almost frantic and cried, "Don't, don't, don't," and then began to scream, and was screaming when the noise of the great engine drowned her voice. The engine struck the buggy and splintered it into fragments and, picking up the horse, carried it about seventy-five yards up the track, where it was thrown off to the north side. The two occupants were hurled into the air and must have met an instantaneous death. Miss Chalk's skull was crushed in over the left eye, and her left shoulder was also crushed. Her left arm and wrist were also broken. Mr. Morganthaler's skull was crushed in at the forehead, but he received no other injuries.

The engineer of the train made an heroic effort to stop his train after he saw that the two were trying to beat him across, but was unsuccessful, and must have been making close to sixty miles an hour. He stopped and backed up to the scene of the accident and the bodies were placed in the baggage car and carried on to Caledonia, where they were taken to the undertaking establishment of Rinker & Busch and prepared for burial.

Harper Seas of east of the city also saw the accident, but was not close enough to hear the talk of the young people. Another young man who got along there about the same time hastened to the home of Mr. Morganthaler's father, Mr. John Morganthaler, who resides about five miles east of the city on the old Mud pike, and informed him of the accident, while others went to the Edward Rinnert home, where Miss Chalk was visiting, and informed the family members. A telephone message was sent here about 9 o'clock for the coroner, and he left here a little later with the deputy sheriff for Caledonia. A representative of the Star accompanied them.

At the place where the accident occurred the buggy was found splintered into a thousand pieces, while the horse was almost completely disemboweled and was lying along the track where it was dropped off the pilot of the engine. At Caledonia the friends of the young people were seen and interviewed.

Miss Chalk was twenty-three years of age. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Chalk, residing near Gubser's Mills, Campbell county, Kentucky, and had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Rinnert, who reside on the E. Huber farm, about five miles east of the city, about four weeks. In that time she had made many friends. She had been going with Morganthaler quite a bit in the time she visited here. Three letters and a pin picture of a young lady were found upon her person. They were turned over to the coroner. One of the letters was from a niece at Newport, Kentucky, and the other two were from a gentleman at Charleston, West Virginia, who signed himself, Art, and to whom she was to have been married next spring. The letters were couched in the most endearing terms. They had evidently intended to be married sooner and had postponed the wedding. Judging from the letter the writer is a farmer.

Young Morganthaler was twenty-one years of age and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Morganthaler. He was employed as a farmhand by Martin Adams, who resides east of the city about five miles, on the Claridon pike, and was a sober and industrious young man, whose sterling qualities were many. He was a member of the Lutheran church in the neighborhood where he resided. He has many relatives and friends residing in this city. Three dollars in money was about all that was found on his person.

At Caledonia Friday night the stories concerning the accident conflicted. Some had three killed. Some said the rig was going north at the time the accident occurred, while others maintained that it was going south, which was correct. The two were supposed to have been attending the Caledonia street fair, but several of their friends claim that they had not been away from home long enough to have been to Caledonia and be returning. A story was circulated to the effect that they were quarreling at the time and that Mr. Morganthaler drove onto the track and stopped in front of the train. In justice to the young people, who can not now defend themselves, it should be stated that he made no remarks about driving in front of the train and getting killed, and that the only difference between them at the time seemd to be in regard to trying to cross the track ahead of the train.

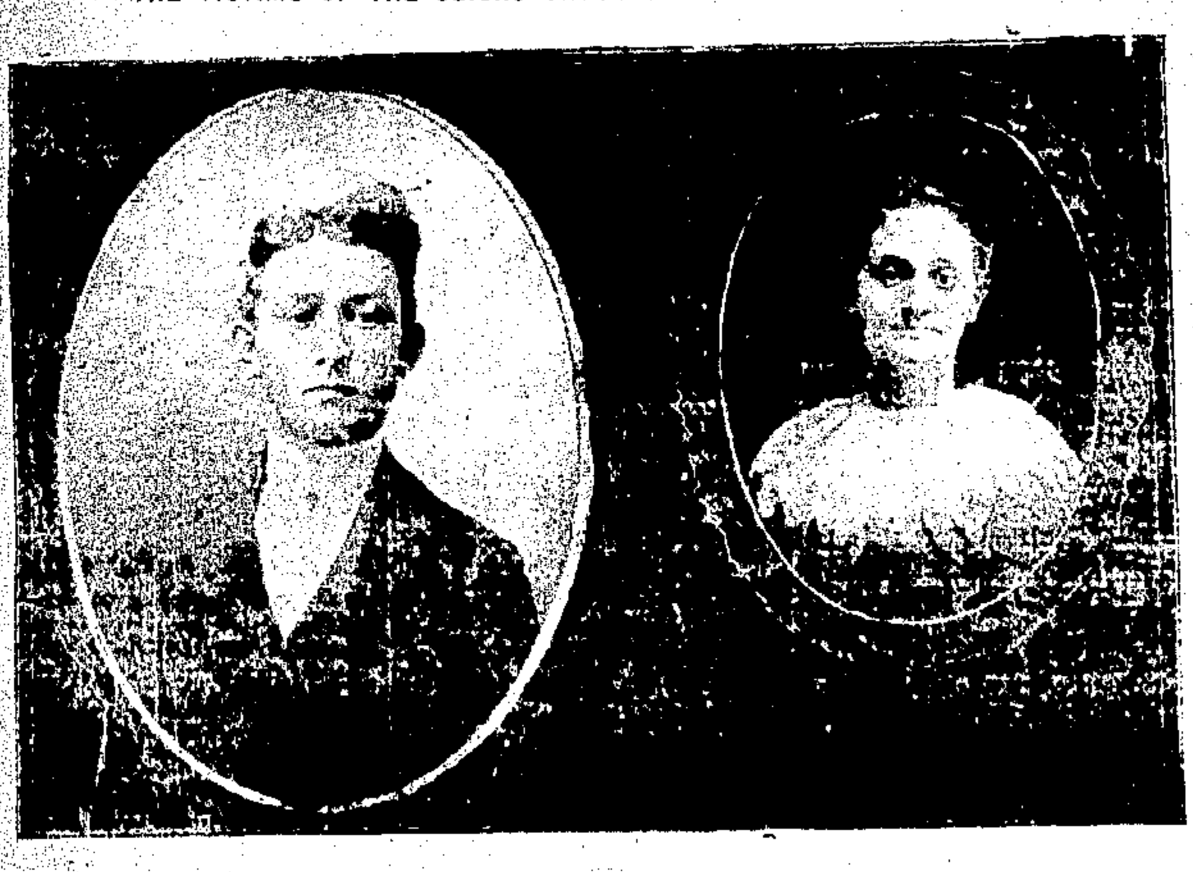
The body of Miss Chalk was prepared for burial and sent to the home of her parents in Kentucky Saturday morning.

Morganthaler's remains were taken to his parents' home and the funeral occurred Sunday.

Coroner Rhu viewed the remains and took the names of those people who will be necessary as witnesses in the coroner's inquest. It will be held as soon as possible.

Charles Carter, who arrived on the scene shortly after the accident occurred, and who helped to pick up the bodies, and Miss Bradley, who heard the girl's screams and saw the train hit the buggy, were before Coroner Rhu Saturday and gave their testimony concerning the accident.

THE VICTIMS OF THE SLICKS CROSSING ACCIDENT. FRIDAY NIGHT.



ALBERT MORGANTHALER. MISS JUSTINA CHALK.

LARGELY ATTENDED

Is the Funeral of Albert Morganthaler Sunday.

The funeral of Albert Morganthaler, the young man who was killed east of the city Friday evening, took place from the Canaan church, southeast of the city Sunday afternoon.

The church was not sufficiently large to accommodate the large number of friends who gathered to pay their last respects to the young man. There were over over seven hundred people in attendance.

A. M. Crane and who is quite well known here, is seriously ill at the Lindell Hotel in St. Louis.

ABOUT SAME HOUR

Remarkable Coincidence in Connection with the Killing of Miss Justina Chalk.

FATHER IS INJURED SAME NIGHT

While Driving to His Home at Gubser's Mills with His Grandson, His Horse Becomes Frightened—He and the Boy Are Thrown Over a Twenty Foot Embankment.

The following from Sunday's Cincinnati Enquirer develops a remarkable coincidence in connection with the killing of Miss Justina Chalk Friday night:

News was received at Newport, Kentucky, yesterday of the violent death at Marion, Ohio, of Miss Dena Chalk, the twenty-two-year-old daughter of 'Squire Nick Chalk of Gubser's Mills, Campbell county, Kentucky. She and Albert Morganthaler, who lives near Marion, were out driving near there Friday night, and in attempting to cross the Big Four tracks their vehicle was struck, and both were instantly killed.

Miss Chalk was visiting the family of Louis Renagd, formerly of Campbell county. The remains arrived in Newport last night, and were removed to the residence of Miss Chalk's sister, Mrs. Hook, 413 west Eleventh street. They will be sent to the family home in Gubser's Mills today.

By a strange coincidence 'Squire Nick Chalk, father of Miss Chalk, was perhaps fatally hurt Friday evening about the same time that she was killed. He was returning from Carthage, Kentucky, to his home at Gubser's Mills with his grandson, Leo Hook, when the horse took fright on a hill near their home and ran away, falling over a twenty-foot embankment and pulling the vehicle with him.

'Squire Chalk, who is sixty-four years of age, suffered a fracture of three ribs and concussion of the brain is also feared. Hook's right arm was broken. The vehicle was a total wreck.

BAD FALL.

Mrs. Emma Ogier Breaks Her Left Arm Tuesday Afternoon.

Mrs. Emma Ogier fell from the back door of her south State street residence Tuesday afternoon and broke the two bones of her left forearm.

Dr. L. D. Hamilton was called and reduced the fracture.

Bowlus' Foot Forms.

She means our New Fall Styles in Ladies' $3.00 Shoes

L. G. BOWLUS & CO.

Phone 2102.

THE LORD

Advised Him, He Says, Not To Give His Wife any Money.

New York, Sept. 18.—Wilmot Reynolds has made a new record for meanness, if what his wife says about him, under oath, is true. He is a painter in Union Hill, and he is an active and zealous faith curist. He married in 1895, but has not lived with his wife since 1898.

Mrs. Reynolds' motion for alimony and counsel fee came up before Vice Chancellor Stevens in Jersey City yesterday. In her affidavit she stated that her husband left her in 1898 and that he had previously refused to provide for her.

"The defendant," said Mrs. Reynolds in her affidavit, "often refused to give me money for household expenses. Whenever I asked him for money he was in the habit of saying that he had consulted the Lord about it and that the Lord advised him not to give me any money."

VERY ENJOYABLE

Is Reception at Wren Home in Honor of Mr. and Mrs. Snow.

The spacious home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wren on Vine street was the scene of a very pleasant social affair, Monday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Wren tendering Rev. E. H. Snow and wife a farewell reception prior to their departure to Mr. Snow's new charge in South Ada.

About seventy-five friends and members of the local Methodist congregations were present.

The parlors were prettily decorated with plants and bloom. The evening was passed with social intercourse, and light refreshments were served.

A PARTITION CASE

Is Begun in the Court of Common Pleas Saturday by Miss Flora DeVore.

TO DIVIDE UP DEVORE ESTATE

It Is Situated Just at the Edge of the Little Village of Claridon and Is One of the Finest in Marion County—Contains Nearly Two Hundred Acres—Another Divorce Case.

Flora L. DeVore, by her attorneys, Scofield, Durfee & Scofield, filed in common pleas court Saturday afternoon a petition for partition against Emma DeVore, Minnie J. Aye, Melvin Aye, her husband, Minerva DeVore, Elizabeth DeVore Haley and George E. Haley, her husband, alleging that she is seized in fee simple and has a legal right to the undivided one-fifth part of 196 1-5 acres of land in Claridon township, which she asks to have set off to her in severalty, or if that can not be done without manifest injury, that such other proceedings be taken as are authorized by the statutes.

The land involved in the suit is the handsome farm and home of the DeVores, just at the eastern edge of Claridon. It is one of the finest country places in Marion county and is worth about $15,000.

Charles Partridge, by his attorney, H. E. Hill Monday filed a petition in common pleas court, asking for a legal separation from his wife, Maude Adell Partridge, to whom the petition alleges he was married September 7, 1898, two years ago last Friday. They lived together until January 13, 1899 and on that unlucky date, without any provocation and notwithstanding he had furnished her a good home and provided her with all the necessary comforts and conveniences, she deserted him going to Huntington county, Indiana, to live with one, Webb Rickert, and she still lives with him at No. 18 Zollars avenue, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, in open and notorious adultery, wherefore he asks for a divorce.

Mary A. Snyder, by her attorney, C. F. Garberson, has filed in common pleas court a petition against her husband, Reuben Snyder, asking to be divorced from him. The petition alleges that she married the defendant September 13, 1892, in this city and that for more than three years past he has been guilty of gross neglect of duty, having failed to provide her with the necessaries of life, and that he has also been guilty of extreme cruelty, several times beating and bruising her in a manner most shameful. At one time he threatened to kill her.

The defendant is owner of considerable personal property and of lot 1514 in True's Second addition to Marion, which, unless he is restrained, he will dispose of or encumber, hence the plaintiff asks that he be temporarily restrained from doing so. There is a $400 mortgage on the lot, which she signed, but which is no debt of hers.

The plaintiff asks for a divorce and reasonable alimony at the final hearing of the matter.

The matter of Mollie McWilliams against George Roberts, in which the plaintiff sued for $35 for cutting corn, has been appealed to the court of common pleas from the court of 'Squire Gompf. In the justice's court the suit was decided in favor of the defendant.

A transcript was filed in the court of common pleas Monday from the court of 'Squire Frederick of Bowling Green township in the matter of the State of Ohio against William A. Dilsaver. Dilsaver was arrested September 4 for stealing melons from N. Rizor on August 26, and was bound over to court in the sum of $200 on September 14.

PIPE EXTENSIONS

The City Fathers Decide That Several Miles of Water Mains Must Be Laid.

MR. JACOBY TURNED DOWN AGAIN

Mr. Mouser Is To Get Four Hundred Dollars for Defending the City in the Fletcher Damage Matter—Ex-Officer LaRue Appears Before the Council But Is Still Out a Job.

The city council held its second "pow-wow" for the month of September, Monday evening. The braves of the two political tribes came with their war paint on, although they were late enough in getting down to actual business to have buried a job-lot of blood-besmeared hatchets.

It was 8:10 o'clock when President Odaffer brought the meeting to order, and when City Clerk Beatty called the roll Messrs. Ireland, Merchant, Clary, Lawrence, Barlow, Schrote, Odaffer, Cheney, Mouser and Dwyer responded to their names.

Mr. Merchant, chairman of the street and alley committee, presented a resolution authorizing the city engineer to notify the contractors of the State street paving to put their street in good condition and repair it according to contract and specifications. After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Merchant reported that the location of a watering trough on George street had been declared a nuisance by the residents, and asked the authority of the council to remove it. On the motion of Mr. Clary, the street and alley committee was authorized to remove the trough to some more suitable location.

The finance committee presented claim ordinance No. 11, which was adopted.

Estimate No. 3 was allowed to Hofstetter & Scott, the alley paving contractors, amounting to $1,503.99, and ordered inserted in the claim ordinance.

Quite an amount of business in the hands of the sanitary and sewer committee was disposed of. An ordinance to construct a sewer in district No. 4, in the alley between Prospect and Main streets from George street to Mark street, was adopted, after a suspension of the rules, at its third reading.

The rules were suspended and an ordinance for the construction of a sewer in district No. 3, on Olney avenue, from Center street to Columbia street, was adopted at its third reading.

Pleasant street residents want and don't want a sanitary sewer constructed on that thoroughfare. They sent in a remonstrance against the construction of the sewer Monday night, setting forth that it would be a hardship on the property-holders and that only four of those owning property on the street had signed the petition for the sewer.

Following the remonstrance came the petition, praying that the residents of Pleasant street might be relieved forthwith by the construction of a sewer.

Mr. Mouser made a motion that both the petition and remonstrance be tabled, and his motion prevailed.

The residents along branch No. 7 of the Goose Creek sewer presented a petition, with a fund raised by popular subscription amounting to forty-seven dollars and fifty cents for the reconstruction of one hundred and forty feet of that sewer. The council recently agreed to pay half of the expense of reconstruction if the property-holders would pay the balance. A motion made by Mr. Merchant prevailed, authorizing the city engineer to commence the work immediately.

A bid of ninety dollars was received from A. J. Mahaffey to clean out the Silver street sewer outlet at Ross Swall. On the motion of Mr. Schrote the bid was rejected and the clerk was authorize to readvertize for bids.

The committee on fire department and waterworks finally presented the ordinance for the extension of water mains. The ordinance provides that the extensions must be made within a limit of six months, and that the fire committee is to locate the fire hydrants. The rules were suspended, and the measure became a law. Mr Barlow stated when the matter came up for discussion that there would be four or five miles of extensions, and the city would be at an expense of about $1,700 for hydrants.

The following streets are benefited by the ordinance:

West Center street, from the present water terminus to Scioto street; Park boulevard, from Center street to Columbia street; Olney avenue, from Center street to Columbia street; north Prospect street, from Tully street to Mark street; Greenwood street, from Church street to Mt. Vernon avenue; east Center street, from Grand avenue to Kensington Place; Orchard street, from Church street to Columbia street; Gurley avenue, from the standpipe to Vine street; Pearl street, from Church to Columbia streets; Lee street, from Silver street twelve hundred feet north; Davids street, from Center to Wood street; Leader street, from Silver street four hundred feet south; Grand avenue, from Center street, north eight hundred feet; Jefferson street, from Center street north eight hundred feet; High street, from Church to Columbia street; Columbia street, from State to High streets; Columbia street, from Olney avenue to the Boulevard; Pleasant street, from Pearl to Orchard; Vine street, from Gurley avenue to Church street.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee on fire department and waterworks to locate fire hydrants on the corner of Wood and Columbia streets, near the Short Line railroad.

Harmony ceased when the judiciary committee reported. J. I. Beatty, as city clerk, read a statement that there were four hundred dollars in the general purpose fund of the city treasury to pay G. E. Mouser for defending the city in the case brought against it by J. W. Fletcher.

Mr. Clary arose and exclaimed that the council was treating Mr. Jacoby unfairly. He believed that the city solicitor was capable of defending the city.

Mr. Dwyer stated that he was a member of the judiciary committee, and as a member of that committee was not aware that such a report was to be made and that he had been treated unfairly.

On a motion to accept the report the seven Republicans voted yea, and the three Democrats nay.

Another resolution employing Mr. Mouser to defend the city in the same case, fixing the fee at four hundred dollars, was presented. Its adoption was moved and seconded, but before it came to a vote Mr Jacoby got the floor. The gentleman insisted that Mr. Mouser had been given the case for political reasons; that he had never advised the council wrongly and so far had involved the city in less expense than any solicitor of late years. Mr. Jacoby expressed himself as feeling insulted by the action that council had taken. He said that he felt that if the ordinances, resolutions and advice was to be given by him for one hundred dollars per year, it was not fair to take a case from him where the fee was four hundred dollars. Before Mr. Jacoby had enjoined the council from employing Mr. Mouser, and stated that he felt it was his duty to do so.

The resolution was put and carried by a strictly partisan vote.

M. L. Alexander's resignation had been mislaid by Mayor McClure and the police committee asked to have an appointment to fill the vacancy on the police force delayed until the next meeting. The request was granted.

Harry LaRue, the ex-policeman, was given the floor, and explained that he had been informed that his dismissal had been brought about by charges that he loafed in a certain saloon too much. The young gentleman said that, after his first discharge, Mr. Schrote had informed him that he had been too hasty. It was at this time that Mayor McClure gave Mr. LaRue a place on the force as an extra officer.

Mr. Schrote replied that after that time the entire committee had investigated and found the charges against LaRue to be true. Those who made the charges, however, did not desire to be mixed up in the matter publicly.

Mr. Clary wanted the men who made the charges brought before the council, and believed this would give Mr. LaRue a fair trial to save his reputation.

Mr. La Rue again took the floor, denying that he had ever loafed in a saloon. He offered all night men employed in West Marion as evidence.

Mr. Cheney made the statement that it was the general talk in West Marion that Mr. LaRue spent too much of his time at a certain West End resort.

Mr. Merchant stated that from his investigations he believed that the charges were either true, or Mr. LaRue had been very imprudent. Mr. Odaffer also mentioned complaints which had been made to him.

Mr. LaRue denied each and every one of these charges. He said he held no malice in his heart toward any of the members of the committee, or the council, but that they had been misinformed. He felt, that, in not making known to him the persons who had given the information, he had been treated unfairly.

O. A. Busard was appointed on the board to adjust the assessments on the alley paving to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. W. Fish.

Mr. Lawrence suggested that the railroad companies either be compelled to place watchmen at the Prospect, State, Oak and Main street crossings and a watchman at the Center street crossing of the Hocking Valley or supply the crossings with gates.

Council then adjourned.

Impossible to foresee an accident. Not impossible to be prepared for it. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Monarch over pain.

Overcoats

Are in Style This Morning.

Ours came today. Entirely a new stock and all good ones.

Some new styles in Suits also came in this morning.

Very choicy and pleasing to the pocketbook.

OPPENHEIMER,

Corner Main and Church Sts.

A BEAUTIFUL STORE.

SPECIAL SALE OF

CLOCKS.

We have placed on sale a lot of fine large china mantel clocks to sell at the special price of

$2.50.

They are fully warranted, and are big values. See them in show window.

M. Nelson & Sons,

The East Center Street Jewelers.

Everything Delivered Free.

"Doctor, I Can't Go out to get this prescription filled." You don't need to. Night or day, use telephone 10 to

The Dumble Pharmacy

M. L. DUMBLE,
121 N. Main St.

Phone 10.

Wholesome Groceries.

Want Peaches To Can?

The best Peaches will arrive early in the week, so prepare to do your canning now.

All Grades and Prices.

Court & Schneider.

Phone 177 115 S. Main St.

Cardington Whiskey.

For pure Cardington Whiskey, go to Hugh Lisse, the Distiller.

124 South Main St.

Many... Of Our Customers

Who received a sample of DR. GRAVES' TOOTH POWDER say it is the best Tooth Powder they have ever used.

It comes in 25c bottles and can be bought at

Masonic Block

STRAYER BROS., DRUGGISTS.

Hello 1871. East Center St.

"LET THEM TALK."

We want our goods to talk to you. We want you to understand how good they are, but we feel that what we say is not nearly so convincing as what the goods will prove.

For excellence there's nothing equal to them—Pure, Reliable, Stimulating, and Strengthening, the sort of Liquors and Wines that are beneficial to the health.

The Kentucky Liquor Co.,

156 N. Main St.

LOUIS GOLDBERG, : : : Manager.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

FINISH FIGHT

That's the Outlook for the Big Anthracite Strike.

HOTTEST ABOUT JEDDO

Despite the Efforts of Miners the Markle Mines Are Running.

FIRST DISTRICT IS SOLID

Third Regiment of National Guard Is Ordered To Be in Readiness for Trouble.

MINERS GET SEVERE SET-BACK

The Miners at Wilkesbarre Refuse To Quit Work and Say They Are Satisfied—Union Uses Every Means To Get Them To Go Out, but Fails. Everything Shut Down at Pittston. Engineers Won't Strike.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 19.—The industrial battle in the anthracite fields is being waged the hottest around the four mines of Markle & Company, at Jeddo, in the Hazleton field. Monday night the union leaders tried their forces upon the Jeddo mines, with a result that yesterday several hundred men were called out who had worked on Monday. In fact, the Markle mines were badly crippled and last night Jeddo was a hotbed of strike agitation.

This morning a representative of the Markle firm said:

"We intend to keep our mines in operation. Of course, if they concentrate all their forces on us we may have serious difficulty in carrying out this determination. There is nothing to prevent them from patrolling and marching upon the highways. We do not, however, propose to have them invade our property, nor will we tolerate such trespass. We shall prevent such trespass, if we can, and, if that is impossible, we shall call upon the state. If the men now in our employ leave us, we shall endeavor to bring in men to fill their places."

This declaration of the Markles is regarded as the forerunner of an early and forcible demand for the injection into the contest of the state force. First of all would come the "coal and iron police," which consist of only seventy-two men, but the ranks of which could be swelled by recruits, and a close second, if this spirit of antagonism to the demands of the men is persisted in, would be the national guard. The sheriff's posse may cut a figure in the affair, but the terrible loss of life that attended the part they took in the Lattimer massacre of 1897 will tend strongly to keep them in the background. Rather than risk a duplication of their deadly action which resulted in the loss of a score of lives and the maiming of many more, the operators will prefer to have the assistance of a more disciplined force. The developments of this week may change the situation, but the present indications are that a sharp, clean cut issue will be made at the Markle mines.

There it seems likely that the question will be determined whether the owners will be able to keep their mines in operation in the face of the overwhelming sentiment that they should remain idle until the concessions asked for by the men are granted by the railroad trust. This is the smallest of the three districts, but it is now the center of interest because the greatest effort is being made to keep the mines in operation. In the Scranton district only two hundred out of 75,000 men are at work, and the reports from the Shamokin district, while incomplete, seem to indicate that there, too, a tight tie-up is rapidly being effected.

It is here in the Hazleton district that more determined effort is being made by the operators to break the strike and here it is that the United Mine Workers have marshalled their best organizers and their most eloquent advocates to solidify the ranks of the men, that the dividends of the trust may be of the same meager measure as the wages paid by the trust to the men. While the Markle are the first line of entrenchments, the Coxe and Coleraine will be the second line, so that even after the first line is taken, if it is taken, there will remain a bitter struggle. It is fair to say that the men have made steady gains ever since the strike was declared.

The most substantial gain reported by the miners this morning was the closing of "Breaker No. 40" of the Lehigh Valley company. This is the largest breaker in the region. It worked short handed yesterday and last night the strikers made so many converts that the company decided to close down. More Jeddo men went out this morning, but it was impossible to get actual figures. Markle & Company have announced that their [illegible]

"A Burnt Child Dreads the Fire."

"You have been ill. Oh, the weary, dreary days of illness and that depressing tired feeling. Nauseous medicines taken copiously. You dread to think of it. [illegible] Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible] enemy to end at nothing [illegible]

After the Grip—"After my grip I was weak, suffered from catarrh and was run down. In a week after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt stronger. It relieved the catarrh and gave me an appetite." John Roberts, Ionia, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

[illegible]

[illegible]

As yet the news from the [illegible] district [illegible]

[illegible]

Local Items.

[illegible]

TO THE ASYLUM

Mrs Daisy Peterson Is Ordered Committed Wednesday.

[illegible]

Probate Court.

[illegible]

NEAR CALEDONIA

The Home of Z. W. Hosler Is Entered and Money, a Watch and Three Rings Are Stolen.

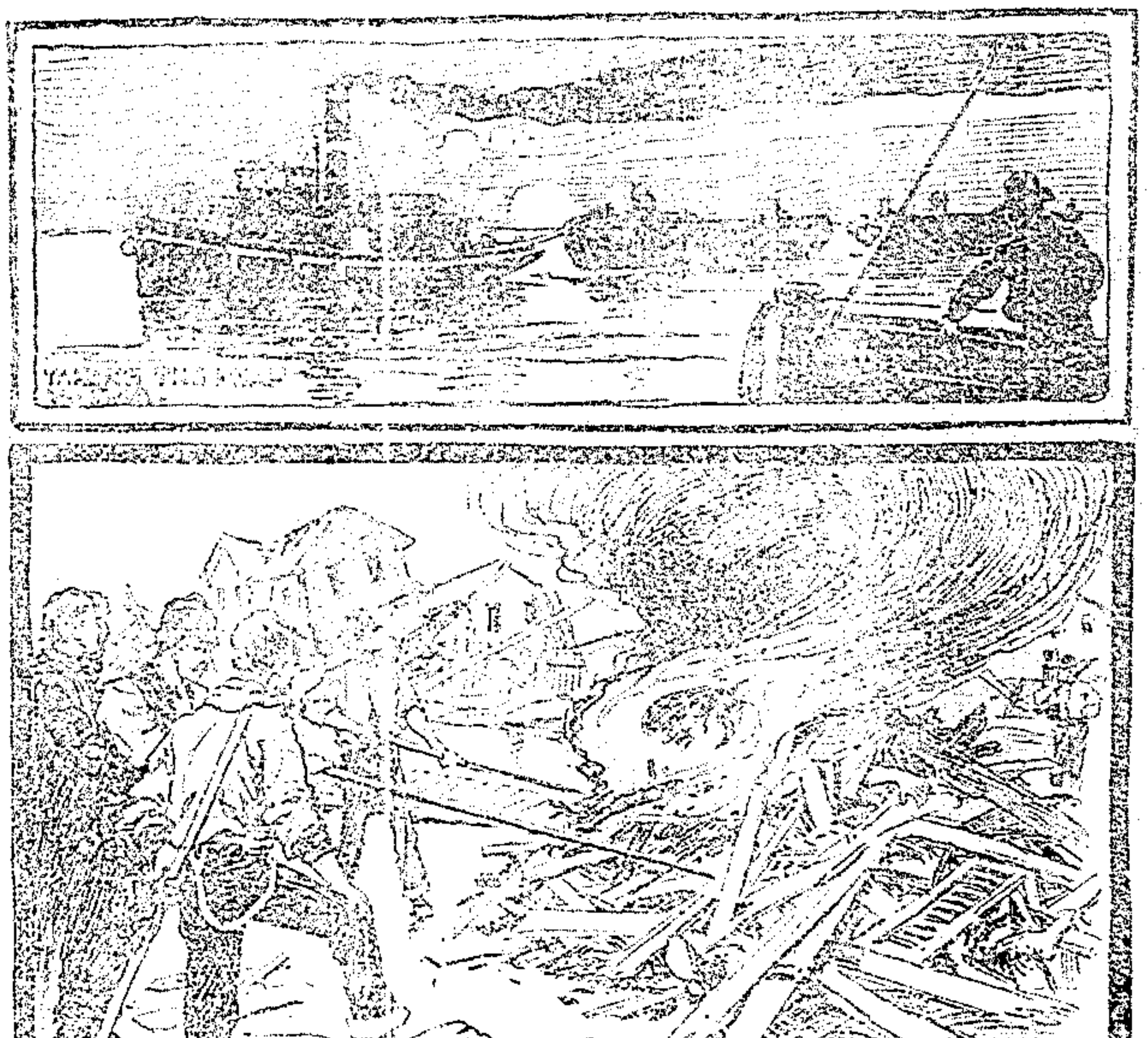
THERE IS NO CLUE TO ROBBER.

A Party of Caledonia and Marion Young People Make Merry at the Home of W. Vanderwark Monday Night—Notes of the Little Wolverine Village.

[illegible]

Picnic Coming Back.

[illegible]


TAKING THEM TO SEA.
BURNING THE DEAD.

REDRAWN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

DISPOSING OF THE DEAD IN GALVESTON.

These pictures, which are taken from the first photographs received from Galveston, show two of the methods used in disposing of the thousands of dead. The bodies were burned or taken out to sea or buried where they were found.

MARION'S GREATEST [illegible] STORE.

McCLAIN'S.

GREATEST ASSORTMENT. BEST CHOICEST GOODS YET LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.

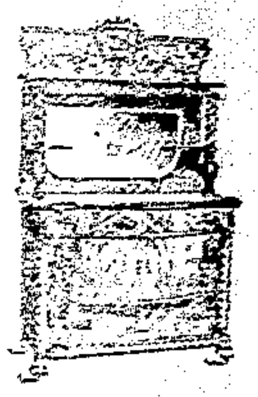
"When the Frost is on the Pumpkin and the Corn is in the Shock.

[illegible] the old home or making a new home. Let us [illegible] stock here to choose [illegible]

Bed Room Furniture.

We buy in solid car loads, of course. We get the car load price, you get the advantage. Every wood represented here, every design and color. Surely we can please you.

Dining Room Furniture.



Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, a Suit—the Table, six Chairs and Sideboard in polished oak for $35 is [illegible] lots of attention.

Come round and see them.

[illegible] CURTAINS, RUGS, ETC., everything bright and fresh here. No [illegible] We clean everything out each season. Come see the [illegible]

SEE OUR GRAND DISPLAY AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

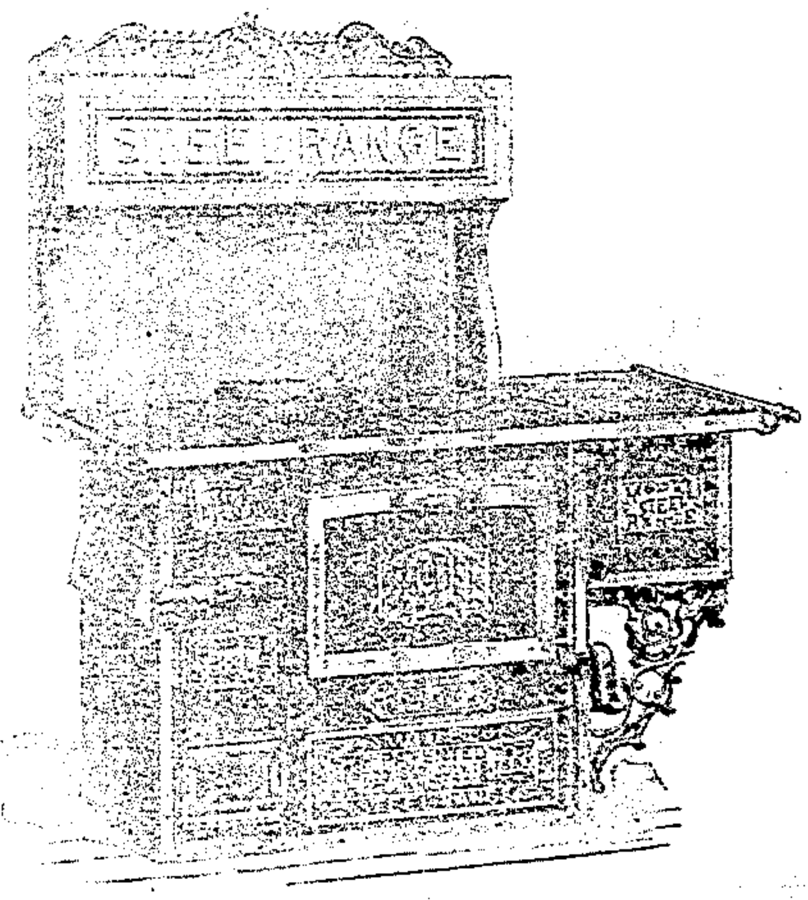
[illegible] in the Art hall at the Fair next week. Be sure and see our display.

ALMOST ½ OFF ON BORN RANGES.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE TIME FOR MARION HOME KEEPERS.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

A [illegible] with the BORN STEEL RANGE company enables us to sell [illegible] number of their best Ranges at a discount of almost one half off of regular price.

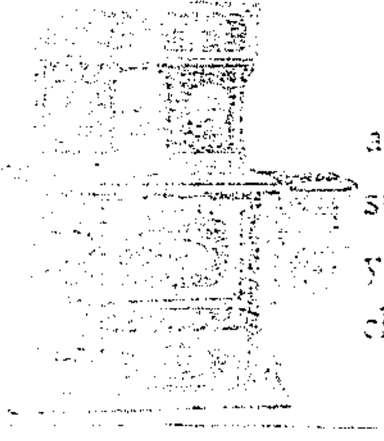


Born Ranges are being used in thousands of homes to the housekeepers utter delight. They save much fuel and are so easily kept clean. These price concessions are opportune for you.

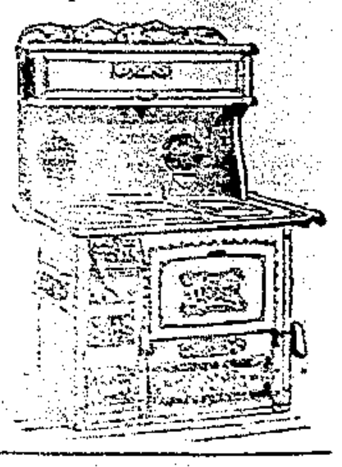
HERE ARE THE PRICES:

The [illegible] Range cut to $42.50
The [illegible] " " $37.50
The [illegible] " " $35.00
The [illegible] " " $29.90
The [illegible] " " $25.00

The [illegible] Range is famous as one of the best built, best working Ranges made. [illegible] of them have been sold in Marion and are perfect.



You might just as well own a good stove now as to put your MONEY in a cheap one.



McCLAIN'S.

VIEW OF CONGER

He Believes That Troops Should Remain at Peking.

CAUSE OF THE GERMAN NOTE

Command from the Army of the Allies Beats Six Thousand Boxers and a Number of Chinese Regulars, Killing Three Hundred and Eighty at Liang Hiang Hsien.

Peking, Sept. 12, via Shanghai, Sept. 20.—Mr. Conger, the United States minister, says that Peking must be occupied by foreign troops until some settlement is effected, as otherwise all the value of the expedition will be lost.

Washington, Sept. 20.—With the German proposition to postpone peace negotiations with China until the persons responsible for the Peking outrages are punished and the French and Russian notification of the purpose of those governments to begin such negotiations at once awaiting him, the president has found much matter of importance to dispose of. With cabinet officials he spent the day in consultation.

The conclusion reached from the day's developments is that the powers are dividing as to China and that at the present Germany and England stand aligned against France and Russia, while both sides are ardently seeking the adherence of the United States government. The issue appears to be made up in such shape as to dismiss further hope of attaining that harmony of action respecting China that the president has been seeking so far, and the point apparently has been reached where the United States must take sides or at once proceed to act entirely independent of other powers in reaching a settlement.

Cause of the German Note.

Berlin, Sept. 20. — It is understood that the immediate cause for the issuing by Germany of the circular note to the powers regarding the Chinese settlement was the fact that Li Hung Chang, during his interview with Dr. Mumm Von Schwartzenstein, the German minister to China, mentioned a number of names of alleged high mandarins, hitherto wholly unknown, as those responsible for the outrages, and said that China was willing to punish them.

Killed Many Boxers.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—A special dispatch describing the capture and burning on Sept. 11 of Liang Hiang Hsien, southwest of Peking, by a German naval battalion, accompanied by 40 Bengal lancers, says the foreign force faced 6,000 boxers and a number of Chinese regulars, the enemy losing 380 killed.

We buy apples, potatoes, butter and eggs. Union Grocery. wky

MRS. M'ANDREW

Dies at Her Home in This City Wednesday Morning.

Mrs. Katherine McAndrew died at the home of her son, Anthony McAndrew of the corner of Quarry street and Ballantine avenue Wednesday at about 4 o'clock. The lady had been a sufferer from the infirmities of old age for some time, but the immediate cause of her death was heart failure.

Mrs. McAndrew was seventy years of age and was the wife of the late James McAndrew, who died about a year ago. Besides her son, two daughters are left to mourn her death.

Mrs. McAndrew was born in Ireland, but came to this country many years ago. She was well known in this city, where the greater portion of her life was spent.

The funeral took place from St. Mary's church Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

Bigger, better and more interesting than ever—Marion fair next week. Don't fail to meet your friends there.

NEAR UPPER SANDUSKY

The Last of the Balaklava Survivors Is Buried.

Upper Sandusky, O., Sept. 19.—Jas. A. White, said to be the last of the Balaklavas survivors, died at his home eight miles south of here Saturday night, the remains being interred in the Hendrickson cemetery Monday. From all that is known, Mr. White was the last one of the survivors out of the 625 who went into the battle. The deceased had been a resident of Wyandot county since 1857, and he would often refer to the battle. He participated in seven battles of the Crimean war and enlisted three different times in the civil war in this country.

Have you seen the big saving banks at the People's Store? wky

ALMOST OFF

Archie Brown Cuts the Little Finger of His Left Hand.

Archie Brown, while cutting corn east of the city, cut the little finger of his left hand almost off Monday afternoon. The next two fingers were badly lacerated, but not so seriously as the little one.

Brown was tying a shock of corn when the string broke, letting him fall on his corn knife. He came to town and had Dr. S. H. Britton dress the wounds.

Second-hand furniture and stoves at 116 south Main street. 256-eif&wk

MAY FIND MISSING LINK.

Dr. Ortmann Thinks Vanderbilt Expedition Will Find It In Java.

Dr. A. E. Ortmann, curator of invertebrate paleontology in Princeton university, is of the opinion that the Vanderbilt expedition to Java will succeed in finding the bones of the Pithecanthropus, or missing link. In an interview the other day at Princeton, N. J., with a representative of the Philadelphia Times Dr. Ortmann said: "Professor Dubois found traces of the animal in a marine deposit in Java in the early part of this decade. The thigh bone, a tooth and part of the skull were found in an area not exceeding ten miles in diameter.

"When the bones were brought to Holland in 1895, Professor Virchow of Berlin declared that the bones were not of the same species. The reasons he advanced for this were twofold. In the first place the thigh bone had been broken and healed again, which the Berlin savant declared to be proof positive that the bone was that of a human, for a wild animal could not heal a broken limb itself, and in the second place the animal could not belong to the human race, for the skull had a different character from a human skull.

"These arguments, however, were demolished by Professor Coates of Philadelphia, who produced specimens of broken legs of monkeys healed by nature, and by a German professor who showed that the skulls of certain Indian races in South America had the same character as the skull found by Dubois. Virchow is too prominent a scientist for his opinion to be slighted, but I consider that the proofs in favor of the existence of the rest of the bones are overwhelming. I confidently believe that Mr. Vanderbilt's expedition will be successful."

Dr. Ortmann was a member of the Peary relief expedition last year and has written several scientific books.

Serapes as Bedspreads.

The Mexican embassy at Washington has informed the department of foreign relations and the latter the department of finance that Mexican serapes will henceforth be considered by the customs authorities of the United States as woolen bedspreads, and they will be assessed for duty accordingly, says the Mexican Herald. This ruling is based on the fact that though the serape is used as a piece of clothing during the day it is used as a bed cover at night and ought to be classified as such. Yet the fact remains that that is not the principal use of the serape.

Great Grape Crop Expected.

Official estimates received by competing railroads show that the grape yield in the Chautauqua belt this year will aggregate 7,000 carloads, with a minimum weight of 21,000 tons, says an Erie special to the Philadelphia Times. This means that 21,000,000 baskets of grapes will be shipped from the Chautauqua belt alone this season. An idea of the quantity can be gained from the statement that 210,000,000 pounds of grapes will reach the market in these baskets. Early varieties are already being shipped in quantities. Prices rule low.

Enormous Apple Crop.

This year's apple crop in North America is expected to be the largest ever known. The horticultural statisticians predict from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 barrels, which will be a supply of more than one barrel for every inhabitant of the United States.

What Japan Is Doing.

Japan, with characteristic enterprise, says the Washington Star, appears to be accompanying a large amount of fighting in Asia with a comparatively small conversational accompaniment.

DAILY MARKET REPORT

Received by wire at 2 p. m.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 20.—Pork—Quiet; mess 12.75 @ 14.00.

Lard—Firm; steam rendered 7.50.

Butter—Receipts 2,099; firm; state dairy 15½ @ 20; creamery 16½ @ 21½; Western 16½ @ 21½.

Cheese—Receipts 4,151; quiet; state large 9½ @ 11½; small 9½ @ 11¼.

Eggs—Receipts 7,863; fair demand; state 17 @ 20; Western 13 @ 19.

Tallow—Firm; city 4½ @ 5; country 4½ @ 5.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Sept. 20.—Cattle—Receipts light, 2 cars; market dull, unchanged. Veals 5.50 @ 8.25.

Hogs—Receipts 20 cars; market steady for good grades; pigs lower. Yorkers 5.85 @ 5.90; mixed 5.75 @ 5.80; bulk 5.75; pigs 5.75 @ 5.80; bulk 5.75; heavy 5.70 @ 7.75; coarse and grassy 5.60 @ 5.65; grassers and Michigans generally 10 to 15c lower than corn hogs; roughs 4.75 @ 5.15.

Sheep—Receipts 12 cars; market lower for lambs, culls to choice, 4.50 @ 5.85; sheep steady; culls to good mixed 2.50 @ 4.50; wethers and yearlings 4.50 @ 4.75.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—Wheat lost 1⅛ @ 1¼, with sales of September at 79¼ to 77¾ and October at 79⅝ to 77¾, latter closing at 77½.

Corn ¼ @ ⅜c lower and dull. September sold at 40 to 39⅞ and October at 38½ to 38¼.

Oats unchanged. September 21½ to 21⅝; October 21½ to 21¾.

Provisions 10 @ 12½c higher. October stuff ranged: Pork 11.87½ to 12.12½; lard 7.07½ to 7.20; ribs 7.35 @ 7.40.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Sept. 20.—Wheat—Cash 80½; December 82¾. Corn—No. 2 mixed 41½. Oats—No. 2 mixed 22½. Rye—No. 2, 54½. Clover seed—Cash 6.40; old prime 6.70; October 6.55. Timothy 1.35 @ 1.50.

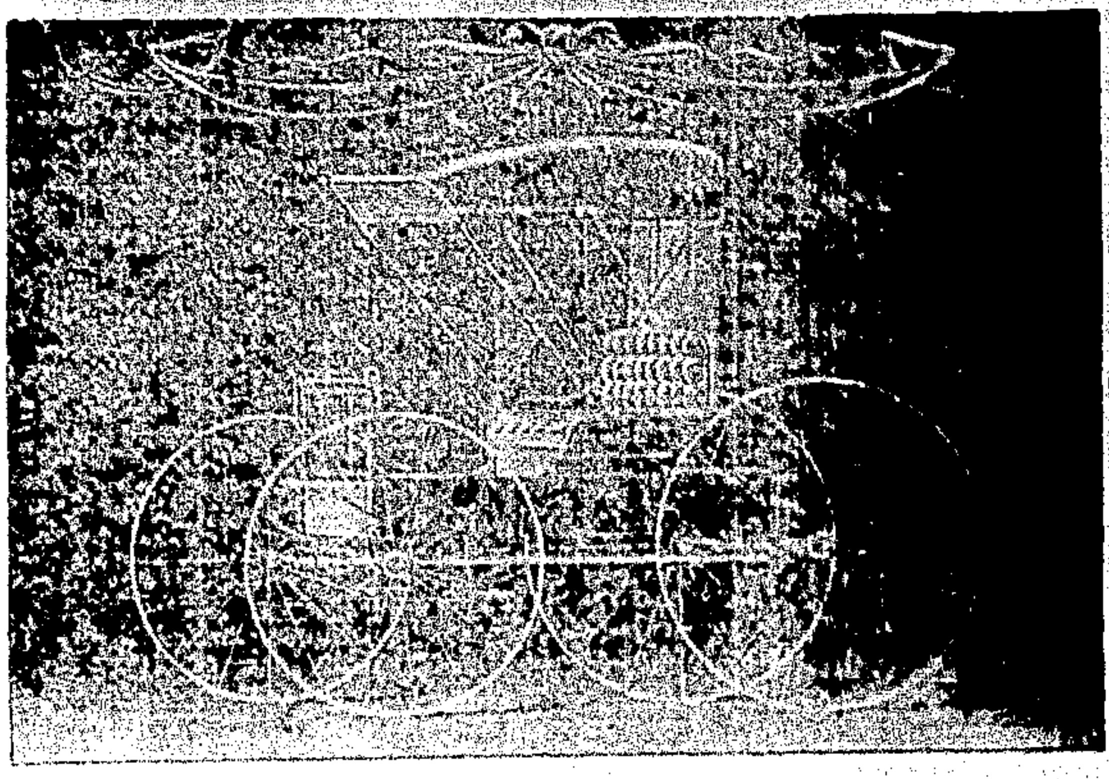
LUNDERGAN'S CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

A Big Exhibit at the County Fair!

Every visitor at the Fair next week is invited to see exhibit of THE LUNDERGAN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, which will be made in a special tent on the exhibit ground near the ampitheatre. From thirty to forty vehicles will be on display, some of them will be the swell rigs that this house sold so largely earlier in the year.

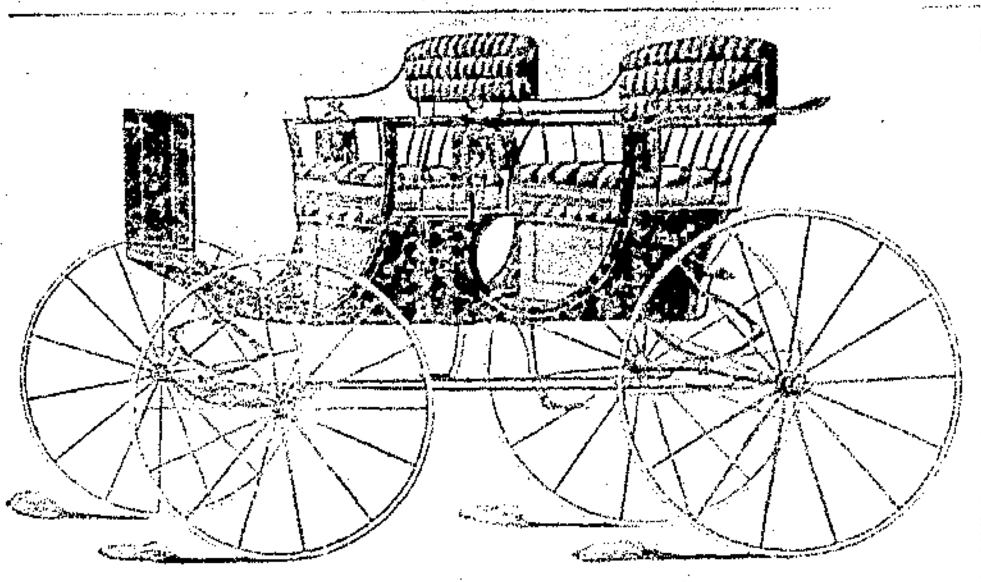
Special Fair Week End-of-Season Prices.

All next week, at the Fair or at our Repository on East Church Street, we will make special prices—real, deep cuts from well known values. This is done to reduce an immense stock and wind up the selling season with an extraordinary sales record.



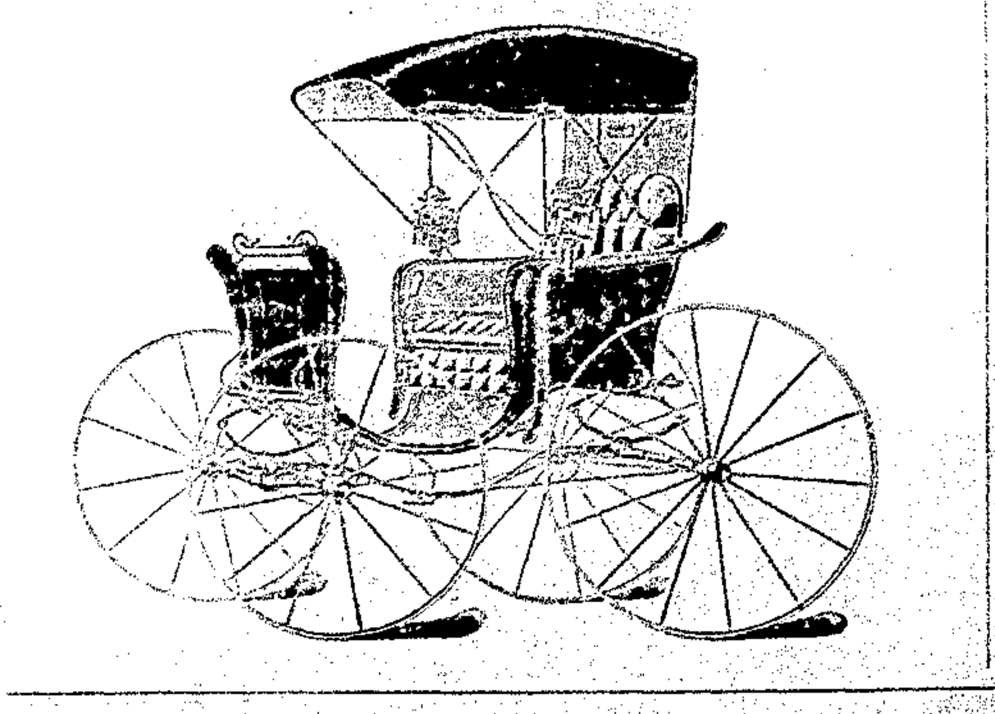
Regular $65 Buggy for $55.

Great bargain in this. We have these Buggies from two great factories, and they were thought good bargains at $65. You can get them next week at $55. Good work, good finish, well trimmed. Worth your investigation.



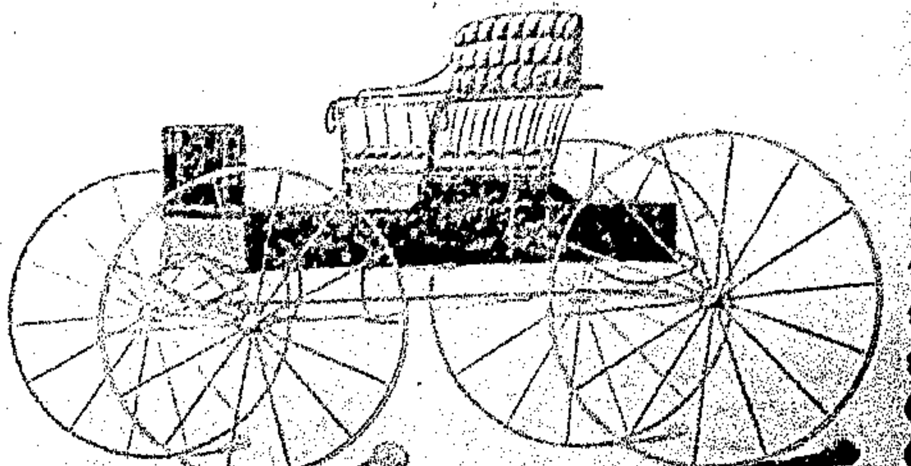
$100 Surreys for $75.

Nothing but a necessary stock reduction would promt such a price. These vehicles at $100 were cheap. You can get one next week for $75.



$100 and $110 Rubber-Tired Buggies for $80 and $85.

Here's a reduction that saves a sum that is worth thinking about. When you can get a Rubber-Tired Buggy at $80, best rubber tires, too, it is easy to have the best. Let us talk to you about it next week.



Road Wagons Reduced.

We shall have left a few Road Wagons. They were low priced before, but we offer a special discount to Fair week purchasers.

Phaetons at Fall Prices.

We have some very handsome Phaetons. You will see them at the Fair exhibit. Special price if you want one next week.

T. E. LUNDERGAN,

E. CHURCH ST. MARION, OHIO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

POLITICAL PALAVER.

Orators Hard at It, Here, There and Everywhere.

ALL GREETED BY LARGE CROWDS.

Senator Hanna Takes up the Challenge of Colonel Bryan—Democratic Leader's Latest Speech and Next Swing. Candidate Woolley's Campaign. Roosevelt in the Far West.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—[illegible] American Republican [illegible] meeting [illegible] at Central Music Hall. Frank Andrews presided and introduced Frederick W. Holls, who spoke [illegible] and Judge Nathan Goff. [illegible] ... [illegible] the issues of the campaign and the [illegible] of 1896 [illegible] ... [illegible] Mr. Bryan said [illegible] ... Mr. Bryan says that he would not answer a public question of a political [illegible] ... [illegible] whether from the same [illegible] or not."

Bryan to a Club.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 21.—Mr. Bryan spent the greater part of the day in going through correspondence which has accumulated during his absence. He has received a large number of callers. A committee of 25 members of the Bryan Veterans' Hundreds club of Lancaster county called to assure him of their support. In reply Mr. Bryan said, among other things, that in the event of his election the volunteer soldiers would receive just and generous treatment at the hands of the administration. He closed with a brief reference to imperialism.

Prohibition Rally.

Omaha, Sept. 21.—One thousand people greeted John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf, the candidates on the Prohibition ticket for president and vice president, at Omaha. [illegible] was the first speaker, being followed by Messrs. Metcalf and Woolley. Mr. Woolley in his address stated that he would rather receive 100,000 honest votes in the coming election than to have a certainty of being the next president and be compelled to bow his knee to the liquor traffic.

Roosevelt in Utah.

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 21.—Governor Roosevelt finished the [illegible] of his speeches in Utah, including the night meeting at this place. He began the first stop of the day [illegible], and here the meeting was held in the Mormon tabernacle, a mile from the station. At [illegible] City Governor Roosevelt spoke in the open air from the band stand. The meeting at Ogden was held in the opera house. Large crowds were the rule.

Gold Democrats.

Indianapolis, Sept. 21.—[illegible] M. Martin of New Mexico, Ind., will have charge of the bureau [illegible] of the national committee of the Gold Democrats, which will be opened [illegible]. He is a member of the [illegible] committee and in 1896 had charge of the speakers' bureau in Chicago. His work will consist in promoting the organization of sound money clubs and the distribution of literature.

Connecticut Democrats.

Hartford, Sept. 21.—The Democratic state convention, the call for which called for the nomination of the candidates for the various state offices, the choice of national electors and the election of members of the new state central committee, assembled at the coliseum here. After listening to the address of the temporary chairman, Hon. John J. Walsh, the convention recessed.

Schurman Spoke.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 21.—Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell university and a member of the Philippine commission, spoke here for the Republicans. He was heard by about 2,000 people. Hon. Frederick Landis of Indiana also spoke. Dr. J. J. Mills, president of Earlham college, presided over the meeting. Mr. Schurman upheld the administration's Philippine policy.

Bryan's Next Swing.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Following is the itinerary for William J. Bryan, Sept. 24, in North Dakota: Hankinson, Wahpeton, Fargo, [illegible], Hillsboro, Reynolds, Grand Forks, Grafton. Mr. Bryan will also speak at Crookston, Minn., Sept. 24. Mr. Bryan will speak in Duluth. Oct. 1 and 2 he will devote to Wisconsin and from Oct. 19 to 12 he will be in Michigan.

Governor Caught Napping.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 21.—While Governor Wells and Secretary of State Hammond were in Idaho to meet Governor Roosevelt and escort him to this city, Judge O. W. Powers of Salt Lake City, a Democrat, was appointed United States senator. The appointment was made by Aquila Nebeker, president of the state senate, who is acting governor.

Senator Tillman Talked.

Milwaukee, Sept. 21.—United States Senator Benjamin F. Tillman addressed a Democratic gathering of 1,500 persons at the South Side Turner hall, confining his remarks chiefly to so-called imperialism. He was frequently applauded.

ABSURD

Say the Operators of the Wholesale Plan of Arbitration.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 21.—Superintendent E. E. Loomis of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway company's mining department said: "This arbitration proposition is absurd. The operators stand ready to adjust any grievances their men may present, and I am satisfied they can be adjusted satisfactorily. This wholesale plan of arbitration between all the employers and all the employes [illegible] effect, nothing except the recognition of the mine workers' union, and that will never be effected because we cannot afford to have our business directed by an enlistment of our competitors [illegible] the national [illegible]."

Howard Defense Rests.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 21.—[illegible] Howard have [illegible] on Jan. 30 on that question, to a great measure [illegible], perhaps [illegible]. The witnesses for the defense, including the defendant himself, all state that on Jan. 30 and days before, his face was clean shaven. [illegible], who have identified Howard as the man on Jan. 30 swear that he had a mustache. The defense is resting its case on the alibi claimed for Howard, and is not paying any attention to the claim of the prosecution that the shot came from the secretary of state's office and other collateral matters which figured largely in the trial of Caleb Powers.

Freight Rate Concession.

Atlanta, Sept. 21.—At a conference between the representatives of the southern furnace operators and the leading officials of southern railroads, held at the instigation of the former for the purpose of obtaining some concession in freight rates, a solution was reached which, in effect, reduces the freight rate on furnace products 50 cents on the ton to Ohio and Mississippi river points and beyond, and to south Atlantic ports, Virginia cities and southern points. This decrease applies solely to domestic business.

Dewey on Hobson.

New York, Sept. 21.—Admiral Dewey, who is stopping at Sayville, Long Island, talked of the Hobson interview, saying: "I hardly think the young man meant to say anything unkind and perhaps he did not say what is said there. The three vessels he referred to are the Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and Don Juan de Austria. They were the least injured of the 10 or 12 ships sunk at Manila. As a matter of fact I never claimed that we sunk the ships. I reported that we destroyed them."

To Assist Odd Fellows.

Springfield, Ills., Sept. 21.—Grand Secretary J. H. Miller of Illinois Odd Fellows received a letter from Grand Master [illegible] McKinley authorizing Miller to draw a warrant for $1,000 on the general relief fund of the grand lodge and send the same to [illegible] Fahm, grand secretary of the Odd Fellows, Dallas, Tex., instructing him to use the same for relief of Odd Fellows of Galveston and vicinity who suffered from the storm.

Will Not Be Recalled.

New York, Sept. 21.—A conference was held at the headquarters of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions regarding the present situation in China. It was unanimously agreed that there was no ground for discouragement over the missionary outlook in China and that there would be no general recall of missionaries. Those present anticipated an early resumption of missionary activity.

Robbers Escaped.

Winnemucca, Nev., Sept. 21.—The men who robbed the First National bank have escaped to the mountains. They eluded both the posses from Golconda and from this place, reaching the Silver ranch, 20 miles northeast of here, an hour ahead of their pursuers. At Silver ranch most of the Golconda party turned back, their horses having given out.

Don't Believe It.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—The report that the United States had refused to accede to the proposal of Germany to postpone peace negotiations with China until those responsible for the outrages at Peking had been delivered up to the allies and punished was received with incredulity in German official circles.

BASEBALL.

At New York— R. H. E.
Brooklyn [illegible]
New York [illegible]
Batteries—[illegible]

At Pittsburg— R. H. E.
Pittsburg [illegible]
St. Louis [illegible]
Batteries—Tannehill and Zimmer; [illegible]. Umpire—[illegible].

At Boston— R. H. E.
Boston [illegible]
Philadelphia [illegible]
Batteries—[illegible]. Umpire—Hurst.

The Standing.

Clubs	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs	W.	L.	Pct.
Brook.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cinti.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bost.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Turf Winners.

At St. Louis—[illegible]

At Windsor—[illegible]

At Gravesend—[illegible]

At Fort Erie—[illegible]

At Hawthorne—[illegible]

The Weather.

For Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia—Fair Saturday, westerly winds.

MORE MINERS GO OUT

Strike Officials Say They Are Gaining Ground.

WHOLE REGION WILL SOON BE IDLE.

Operators Displaying a Disposition Hostile to Arbitration, Holding the Proposition Absurd—Trouble Feared in Hazleton District, and the Sheriffs Are Busy Swearing Deputies.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 21.—There is no denying the fact that the inhabitants of this region fear trouble is imminent. Most, if not all of the coal mines are being protected by extra watchmen. Rumors are afloat that the strikers of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] at a point two miles south of here are swearing in deputies by the score.

Benjamin James, who is the head in charge of the strike in this region, issued the daily bulletin from the United Mine Workers' headquarters. It reads: "The reports received at headquarters have been most gratifying. [illegible] Eight hundred more men are out today in this district than on any previous day during the strike. The [illegible] in the Wyoming and Lackawanna [illegible] is now [illegible] which worked the first part of the week being closed. The situation gives the assurance [illegible] that we have every reason to believe that in a few days the suspension will be general throughout the three districts."

The Hazleton Ministerial association, composed of all the Protestant clergymen of this city, has taken up the strike question and will use all its power in bringing about a settlement of the labor difficulties on the basis of arbitration and conciliation. All are opposed to the strike and, as a result, they decided to draw up a resolution appealing to both the strikers and those operators who have not expressed a desire to arbitrate, to deal fairly with each other and restore [illegible] conditions and content in the anthracite mining region.

Notwithstanding the assurance made before the strike began that there would not be credit to the strikers, the business men of the city are still selling goods to the men on strike on the usual terms. Meetings of striking miners were held at West Hazleton, [illegible], Coleraine and Jeddo. The gatherings were addressed by labor leaders of this section.

Sheriff Toole of Schuylkill county arrived at McAdoo in response to a telegram received from the [illegible] Coal company, where the men had been driven from work on Wednesday. The sheriff says he will do all in his power to preserve order in that vicinity. The coal train [illegible] have been cut off on the Lehigh.

Striking Back at Strikers.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—What is very likely the movement the operators are said to be considering as a means of striking back at the strikers is the expansion of the Lackawanna Miners' union, an independent organization of miners, and the using of this body as a lever to crystallize the anti-strike sentiment which the operators claim to have obtains with a majority of the men in the Lackawanna region. By the middle of next week, the operators are, the conditions in the lower district will be such as to dissuade the men in that section from continuing on strike.

Organizer Fails.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 21.—The attempt of District Organizer Dougherty to organize branches of the United Mine Workers at Tower City and Williamstown has been a failure, and the indications are that the miners at these places will not join the strikers of Lykens and Wiconisco. Everything is quiet in the Lykens valley region, and there is no longer any fear of a clash between the strikers and nonstrikers.

May Abandon the Mine.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 21.—Over 400 mules were hoisted from various collieries in this neighborhood and will be shipped to the Schuylkill county corral. On Monday the mules will be hoisted from the Cameron mine, after which it has been determined, an official of the mineral company says, in the event of the men not returning to work, to abandon the mine. Everything is quiet and orderly here.

Seeks Arbitration.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—The temper of the mine owners on the question of arbitration is very much against the proposition. Nevertheless, Father Phillips came here from the Hazleton region and is with Archbishop Ryan in consultation on the subject very near and dear to his heart, the quick settlement of the strike by arbitration or any other honorable means.

The First Arrest.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 21.—The first arrest in connection with the miners' strike was made when Joseph Begno, a [illegible] man of Nanticoke, was taken into custody charged on oath of Alexander Monsyock with pointing a revolver and threatening to shoot him while he was returning from work.

Cochran Nominated.

Toledo, Sept. 21.—Mayor Samuel M. Jones refused the unanimous nomination of the Democratic congressional convention and Negley D. Cochran, editor of The Bee, was nominated.

CASUALTIES

Of the Americans in a Recent Engagement With Filipinos.

Manila, Sept. 21.—A corrected list of the casualties sustained by the American soldiers Monday last in the engagement at Siniloan, situated at the east end of Laguna de Bay, between a force of 1,000 Filipinos and detachments of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh United States infantry regiments, shows that 24 men are dead, including those who have died from the effects of their wounds since the fight, and that 19 are wounded, including Captain John E. Moseley of Company L of the Thirty-seventh regiment. The total number of Americans engaged is now announced as 134. The enemy's casualties were [illegible] reported.

Attacks on Wood.

Havana, Sept. 21.—Some American officials, while expressing themselves as satisfied with the orderly character of the recent election of delegates to the constitutional convention, are disappointed to find that a majority of the delegates represent the anti-American and revolutionary element. General Wood, on his return from Santa Clara, referred to the statement that he had interfered in the election of delegates and attempted to prevent the choice of General Rius Rivera in the province of Pinar del Rio. "I deny emphatically," said he, "that any influence was ever used by me or any other United States official here against General Rius Rivera."

Destructive Fire.

New York, Sept. 21.—Five policemen were overcome by smoke in a fire in what is known as the [illegible] stores, a warehouse block bounded by Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. The loss has been estimated at [illegible]. The stock, principally furniture and carpets in the building estimated at several millions, is owned by a number of leading New York houses. The building alone cost [illegible]. The principal losers are [illegible] Bros., antique furniture, and [illegible] Bros., general furniture store.

Suit Against Brice Estate.

New York, Sept. 21.—Catherine O. Brice, the widow of the late Calvin S. Brice and administratrix of his estate, is the defendant in a suit begun in the supreme court in which Thomas H. King and James T. Terry seek to recover $100,000 as commissions on a deal which was concluded by the late Senator for the purchase of the controlling interest in the Pittsburg and Western railroad.

Charges Murder.

Muncie, Ind., Sept. 21.—The grand jury made its report and among the indictments returned was one jointly charging Charles and Joseph Keating with the murder of their brother-in-law, Allen Robinson, in this city, a few weeks ago. Robinson's wife and her father, Patrick Keating, were also held for the crime, but at the preliminary hearing were acquitted.

Yawl Capsized.

Boston, Sept. 21.—The furious gale which battered shipping off Cape Cod Tuesday has proved disastrous to vessels from this port. The schooner Mary A. Whalen of this port reached here, four of her men having perished. The men were drowned by the capsizing of a yawl during the gale while at the fishing grounds about 12 miles south east of Highland light.

Fatal Flames.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—A fire at 212 to [illegible] Morgan street resulted in the injuring of seven firemen by falling walls. One, Jack O'Brien, will die, and another, Frank Dwyer, may die. The loss was $75,000, mostly sustained by the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods company.

Italian Post Declined.

Washington, Sept. 21.—President McKinley has been advised by ex-Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts of his declination of the offer of post of ambassador to Italy. The position was tendered Mr. Wolcott upon the receipt of the resignation of Ambassador Draper.

Telltale Vial.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Andrew Van Ribber, who came here two months ago from Cincinnati, was found dead in bed. An empty vial of poison was found by his side. He was reputed to be wealthy, and it is supposed losses through grain speculation caused his suicide.

Forty Drowned.

London, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Athens to Lloyd's, giving further details of the disaster to the Egyptian mail steamer Charkieh, now ashore on the island of Andros, one of the Cyclades, says that 40 of the passengers and crew were drowned.

HERE AND THERE.

Bunch of News Bits Deftly Trimmed to the Quick.

James Butler, 100, is dead at Piqua, O., as the result of a fall.

A. J. Webster of Hoboken, N. J., touched for $785 while doing the shady resorts at Columbus, O.

An explosion occurred at the Frisch Glück mine at Dux, Bohemia, in which 25 persons were killed and 15 injured.

Joseph McManus is locked up at New York, charged with killing his wife by throwing her out of a window.

Grief over the death of his daughter caused John B. Schneider, 45, Marion, O., to swallow a fatal dose of poison.

In a fit of insanity Fred Kunz, residing near Sumpter, Or., killed his wife and stepdaughter and then attempted suicide.

BY THE THOUSANDS

Russians Are Reported to Have Slaughtered Chinese.

FORCED WHOLE TOWN INTO A RIVER.

American Cabinet Preparing Replies to the Several Notes of the Powers About the Situation In the Orient. Answers Expected to Lift the Veil Now Obscuring the Eastern Horizon.

London, Sept. 21.—"Horrible accounts have been received here," wires the Moscow correspondent of The Standard, "of a Russian massacre at Blagovestchensk. The entire Chinese population of 5,000 souls was escorted out of town to a spot five miles up the Amur and ordered to cross over to the Chinese side. No boats were provided and the river is a mile wide. [illegible] and were massacred [illegible] while Russian volunteers, who lined the bank, [illegible]. Not one reached alive."

Washington, Sept. 21.—The status of the Chinese situation [illegible] a number of points awaiting answers. [illegible] the Russian proposal for the withdrawal of troops from Peking [illegible] from the Russian government [illegible] the Chinese [illegible] Russian [illegible] as the [illegible] of the United States.

[illegible]

As far as the German [illegible] note [illegible] here that the [illegible] government was unwilling to make the [illegible] Chinese [illegible] nations of any kind. Concerning the Russian proposal for withdrawal it is officially stated that it stands today the same as first presented to this government and there has been no modification whatever on the part of the Russians up to the present time.

Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, Sept. 21.—A meeting of the cabinet [illegible] that the president after a discussion of the new [illegible] has practically reached a decision in regard to the next step of the United States. A draft of the answer of this government to the German proposition demanding the surrender of the chief instigators of the Boxer movement previous to the opening of peace negotiations has been prepared but it will not be forwarded until after the cabinet meeting.

Murdered Missionaries.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The state department has received the following telegram from the consul general at Shanghai, China, dated Sept. 21: "Killed to date, Rev. and Mrs. Simcox, three children, Dr. and Mrs. Hodge, Dr. Taylor, Rev. Pitkin, Misses Gould, Morrill, at Paoting Fu; Misses [illegible], Manchester, at [illegible]; Misses Rice, Huston, at Lucheng; Rev. and Mrs. Clapp, Rev. G. L. Williams, Rev. Davis, Misses Bird, Partridge, at Taiku; Rev. and Mrs. Atwater, four children; Rev. and Mrs. Price, one child, at Fenchow Fu."

Will Protect Earl Li.

Yokohama, Sept. 21.—The Japanese war office has received the following from General Yamaguchi, dated Peking, Sept. 16: "Prince Ching sent to Li Hung Chang this telegram to await him at Tien Tsin: 'Receipt of your telegram. You will be protected by the foreign powers. Therefore proceed to Peking immediately.'"

Russians Not Leaving.

London, Sept. 21.—A Peking correspondent asserts that the Russian troops are not leaving. British headquarters, he adds, had been informed that the Russians had left, but the statement was untrue, the fact being that the Russians have been reinforced and made a claim for more extended quarters in Peking.

To Attack Pie Tang Forts.

Shanghai, Sept. 21.—Two thousand six hundred Germans left Tien Tsin to join a force forming in the neighborhood of Taku, already composed of 4,000 Russians, 1,500 Germans and other foreign troops, the intention being to attack the Pei Tang forts.

Captured Two Forts.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—The Lokal Anzeiger's Shanghai correspondent cables that the allies captured the Pei Tang and Lu Tai forts with great losses.

Soft Coal Soaring.

Indianapolis, Sept. 21.—An advance of 25 cents a ton has been ordered on Brazil coal. The advance is to go into effect not later than Oct. 1. It was given out that another increase will follow shortly if the strike situation in the anthracite field remains unchanged after a fortnight more.

BRYAN WON'T ANSWER

Some Queries on Negro Disfranchisement in the South.

[illegible]

AS TO TRUSTS.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY NEVER TOOK ACTION AGAINST THEM.

Voted Against Giving Power to Congress to Control Them—Passed the Sugar Schedule of Wilson Bill in the Interests of the Big Sugar Trust.

In Brooklyn the other day Mr. McKinley [illegible] that the Republican party [illegible] of trusts and that the Democratic party [illegible] them. [illegible]

[illegible]

To this [illegible] the Bryan [illegible] replied that [illegible] presented by the Republicans, and further that congress had no power to pass a constitutional amendment, [illegible] that could only be accomplished by a three-fourths vote of the legislatures of [illegible] states [illegible].

The McKinley men, in the face of this [illegible] the white truth naturally [illegible] the exact record for [illegible] the New York Press [illegible] statement. That paper then [illegible]:

"You are almost exactly right. [illegible] The Democrats presented them from [illegible].

"The Democratic [illegible] passed its most conspicuous legislation, the sugar schedule of the Wilson-Gorman act, at [illegible] of the most notorious of trusts. It is confessed in a senate investigation that this action was procured by the largest campaign contribution from the trust in question."

VOTE FOR WHICH?

Will You Cast Your Ballot For McKinley or Aguinaldo?

Agoncillo, who was Aguinaldo's spy at Washington when that wily plotter was preparing to attack the American army at Manila, is now the Filipino agent in Paris. The other day the Chicago Times-Herald asked his opinion of Bryan's speech, presumably that of acceptance at Indianapolis, as it was devoted to his friendship for the Filipinos.

Agoncillo gratefully replied that he "considers it interesting in the highest degree." He says that "All Americans ought to give their best attention to his speech. I hope they will. If the United States grant independence to my country it will have our eternal gratitude, which can never be obtained by McKinley's policy."

Something of the same sort was spoken the same day at Madrid by Arejola, the Filipino commissioner there, with whom, however, the Spanish government refuses to have any relations whatever. Arejola is awaiting the result of the Presidential election in the United States, and declares that if Bryan is elected the Filipinos will respect the United States government, "that is to say, the Democratic party to fulfill its pledge [illegible] tendency to the Filipinos."

Who do you vote for, McKinley or Aguinaldo?

Neither army nor navy is to be withdrawn from the Philippines by the Democratic presidential plan. Both would need to be bigger, in fact, and there would never be any chance for their decrease, to say nothing of their withdrawal.

Sale in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division.

In the matter of Milton M. Culp, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

The undersigned Trustee of the estate of Milton M. Culp, bankrupt, will offer for sale at public auction on

Saturday the 29th Day of September,

A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following real estate situate in the city of Marion, county of Marion and state of Ohio and being lot number three thousand [illegible] and forty-five [illegible] in [illegible] addition to said City of Marion, Ohio.

[illegible] sale will be on the premises at [illegible]

The appraised value of said real estate is [illegible]. Terms of sale will be for cash.

CEDRIC A. JOHNSON, Trustee.
MILTON M. CULP, a Bankrupt.

Legal Notice.

The State of Ohio, Marion county, ss. In Common Pleas Court.

Sarah Ellen Spears vs. Burley Spears. No. [illegible]

Burley Spears, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1900, plaintiff filed her petition in the court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, praying for a divorce from said Burley Spears on the grounds of gross neglect, wilful absence and extreme cruelty, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after the [illegible] day of November, 1900.

SARAH ELLEN SPEARS,
Per Copeland & Harraman, Her Attorneys.

Bankruptcy Notice.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division. In the matter of

AULT RAUP,
BANKRUPT.

The creditors of above named bankrupt will take notice that said Ault Raup has filed his petition for discharge and the same has been assigned for hearing before the Hon. [illegible] J. Ricks, Judge of the said court, at Toledo, Ohio, on the [illegible] day of September, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., and you are required to appear and show cause, if any you have, why said discharge should not be granted.

ROBERT CAREY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building Saturday,

September 22.
October 13.
November 3 and 24.

Examinations will commence at 9 a. m. and no applications will be received after [illegible] a. m. All examinations will be written and positively no private examination will be granted. A fee of 50 cents will be charged for admission to the examination, and each applicant will furnish an envelope, stamped and addressed to him or herself, in which a certificate or notice of failure will be forwarded. A certificate will be graded on a scale of 100. No certificate will be granted when the grade in any branch falls below 60. An average of 75 with a minimum of 60 secures a certificate for one year. [illegible] with a minimum of [illegible] secures a certificate for two years. [illegible] with a minimum of [illegible] secures a certificate for three years.

Knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching and success in the school room will be taken into consideration in determining the grade of certificate.

W. F. JOHNSON,
W. P. MOLONE,
F. A. KENNEDY,
Examiners.

AT HOME

A Kentucky Girl Is Assassinated by Unknown Persons.

Albany, Ky., Sept. 21.—At Cartwright, this county, the 12-year-old daughter of Nasby Jones was shot through the head and instantly killed by unknown persons while she was sitting in the door at her home. There is no clew to the assassin.

Frenchman Won.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Albert Champion, the French automobilist, proved the superiority of his machine at Washington park by winning the 15-mile race for tricycles in 18 minutes 47 3-5 seconds. The double motor on the French machine worked perfectly, and taking the lead at the start, he held it for the entire race, with the exception of a few yards in the twelfth mile. The race was an international contest between Champion of France, Ridgway of Great Britain and Skinner of America.

More Victims of the Storm.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 21.—A letter from Edgar Fordtran, written at Hitchcock, shows a terrible state of distress on the gulf coast and mainland. He says: "The distress in this vicinity is still appalling. Everything is wiped out. Buildings were not only blown down but have been washed away. Fifty per cent of the buildings in the coast country are destroyed. The mainland dead in this section will number 300."

No Result.

Cincinnati, Sept. 21.—After a protracted and animated joint session of the conference committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and of the conference committee of the manufacturers, a recess was taken till morning without any result being reached. Since the mills closed June 30 there have been five of these joint conferences without result.

Swindling Charged.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Harry Odell, 25, having a dozen aliases, is in jail here, having been arrested at Millbrook. It is said that he is wanted on 50 charges in as many different places. He will be taken to Northport, L. I., where he is wanted for swindling the Northport bank on July 5.

Opened by Allison.

Clinton, Ia., Sept. 21.—The Republican state and national campaign in Iowa was opened at Davis Opera House by Senator William B. Allison. He spoke at length on the financial question and defended the administration's policy on the Philippine question.

Chicago Workman's Luck.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—A baronial estate has fallen to the lot of a man who was unloading vegetables in South Water street. The man's name is William D. Cary, and the estate, which includes an old castle on the Isle of Man, is said to be worth $500,000.

Be one of the 10,000 people at the fair next Thursday and Friday.

THE BANNER DAY

Morral Canning Company Puts Up Four Thousand Cans of Tomatoes Saturday.

WORK IS DONE IN NINE HOURS

Hocking Valley Is Putting In a Fine Stone Arch Bridge at the Village. Big Sewer Being Constructed—A Number of Births—Residents of the Village Are on the Go.

[illegible], Sept. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. [illegible], Mrs. Betty Miller and Mrs. [illegible] were guests of Mrs. and [illegible] Baldwin, residing east of town.

[illegible] is putting stone on the [illegible] side of the Morral and Big Island pike.

[illegible] Mattie Wetzel was the guest of [illegible] Cook, Sunday.

[illegible] visited friends in Kenton last week.

[illegible] was born to Mr. and Mrs. S. [illegible] Morral on the 12th inst.

Wm. Campbell visited friends at [illegible] Sunday.

[illegible] Brobeck, the new operator, is [illegible] from Columbus.

[illegible] Stauffer of Marion is visiting friends here.

[illegible] Barnthouse of Columbus [illegible] friends here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Richards visited [illegible] in Wyandot county Sunday.

[illegible] O. Barnthouse of Sedalia, [illegible] is the guest of Mrs. J. P. [illegible], residing south of town.

Miss Blanch Wymer of Upper Sandusky is the guest of Mrs. Wm. Gump, [illegible] south of town.

[illegible] Barnthouse is able to be up and [illegible] after a protracted siege of [illegible].

Mrs. F. Cook and Miss Ollie Cook visited friends in LaRue Sunday.

Wm. DeRush made a business trip to Marion Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Richmond Monday, a son.

J. T. Lucas attended the Caledonia [illegible] fair last Thursday and Friday.

[illegible] Messenger of Forest is [illegible] at the Barnthouse elevator.

[illegible] Lindsey of Caledonia was the guest of J. T. Lucas and Wm. Mehaffey this week.

[illegible] Baker of Forest visited his brother Samuel Baker, Sunday.

Morral & Lupton have a cider press in operation every Tuesday and Thursday.

P. J. McBride made a business trip to Indianapolis Saturday, and visited over Sunday with friends in Marion.

Edward Thurston made a trip to Sycamore Sunday.

Lucas & Louthan have a baby alligator at their general store. It was sent to them by L. L. J. Koch of LaRue.

The Morral Canning company made its banner run Saturday, putting up nearly 4,000 cans of tomatoes in nine hours.

The Hocking Valley railroad is putting in a large stone arch bridge north of town.

[illegible] Miner is putting in a twenty-four inch tile ditch through town.

FEARING TROUBLE

An Engineer Slackens His Speed and Saves Many Lives.

East Radford, Va., Sept. 21.—The N. & W. and Western passenger eastbound was saved from hurling a full [illegible] of passengers to destruction Wednesday night by Engineer Kidd of the passengers, foreboding trouble [illegible] to such an extent that he reduced his speed to one-half and took every precaution for emergency. While rounding a stiff curve a few [illegible] east of Dublin, his engine crashed through the rear end of a freight train that was pulling out on the siding to let the passenger by. On account of the full control of the passenger it struck lightly, only wrecking [illegible] cars of the freight and the engine of the passenger. All escaped uninjured except the baggagemaster, who was [illegible] bruised by landing against a post when leaping from the train.

SILVER BULLETS

Were Welcomed by the Besieging Army at Peking.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 21.—Advices [illegible] received here from Yokahoma say that during the last days of the siege of the legations in Peking the ammunition ran out, and every scrap of metal, no matter how valuable, was utilized. When silver bullets began raining upon the besiegers they were greatly encouraged, this being an intimation of the failure of the garrison's ammunition supply.

Green Camp Notes.

Green Camp, Sept. 21.—The Green Camp public schools opened with good attendance in all departments.

The store room of A. S. Somerlot & Company is nearly completed, and will be occupied in the near future.

Mrs. Hall and daughter, Bessie, of [illegible] are visiting Mrs. T. C. Porter.

[illegible] Carey has been very sick, but [illegible] is much better.

Children's day will be observed at the [illegible] church next Sunday evening, September 23.

Mrs. James Lyons and son, John, have returned from Miles, and will [illegible] make Green Camp their home.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Boler of Olney avenue Wednesday night.

LITTLE CODDING

Is Talking About Possessing a Telephone Line—An Accident.

Codding, Sept. 21.—Mr. Ed Abel, Miss Baldinger and Mrs. Sherer of Marion were guests at Maple Lawn Sunday.

W. T. McKelty met with the people of this place Monday evening in regard to installing a "shoo fly" line at this place, to connect Rush Creek and Codding with Green Camp.

L. R. Codding and son, Boyd, visited Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Smith, near Scott Town.

W. P. Maloney will be initiated as county school examiner Saturday.

Miss Mazzie Somerville of Richwood returned to her home Wednesday after visiting a few days with Mrs. W. H. Davis.

Will Froelick, who resides with his parents on the Savidge farm, was severely injured Tuesday, while cutting corn. His foot was badly cut by a corn sled.

JOHN BULL

A Blooded Jersey from the Biltmore Farm, Dies of Fever.

There is sorrow on the Brewery Heights and Bluestone stock farms. John Bull, a young Jersey, the finest of the blue bloods, died the other day, just as he had rounded out his first year. The young bull, heir apparent to the throne of the joint herds, was bred in luxury. He came from the Vanderbilt farm, Biltmore, at Asheville, N. C. Messrs. W. E. Scofield and E. B. Durfee made the purchase of Mr. Vanderbilt because his jerseys are the top-notchers of American breeding, and they were looking forward to the possession of the finest herd in Ohio. The young Jersey was apparently well acclimated and liked the rolling pasture of the Bluestone and the cheery view from Brewery Heights, but a deadly fever selected him for a shining victim.

PLEASANT SURPRISE

Is Given Mr. and Mrs. John Tynan of Oak Street.

A party of the friends of Mr. and John Tynan gave them a pleasant surprise at their home on Oak street, Wednesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Tynan have just been married, and were fitting up their home for occupancy when the crowd of young people arrived.

The evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

CREEPING PARALYSIS

Attacks Albert Bowdish, Employed at Rice's Grocery.

Albert Bowdish, a clerk employed at J. A. Rice's grocery on east Center street, suffered a stroke of creeping paralysis, Wednesday afternoon, while at work in the grocery.

He was removed to his living rooms over the grocery, and Dr. L. D. Hamilton called. The doctor gave all possible medical assistance and Bowdish is improving nicely.

AN ACCIDENT

Results in the Loss of One of Joseph Smart's Little Toes.

Joseph Smart, a machinist employed at the Marion Steam Shovel shops, had his right foot smashed Wednesday evening. While at work a piece of a machine fell on the member.

Dr. James A. McMurray was called and found it necessary to amputate the little toe.

LETTERS PATENT

Are Now Held by Mr. Huber on a Swinging Stacker.

H. N. Quigley Thursday delivered letters patent to the Huber Manufacturing company on a swinging stacker. The stacker was invented by Peter Heger, but was assigned to E. Huber, and the patent was issued to him.

Gurley Notes.

Gurley, Sept. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. William Hipsher went to Caledonia last Friday to attend the fair.

Corn-cutting is progressing rapidly, and men are very hard to get. Six and seven cents a shock is offered. The recent heavy winds have shredded the fodder badly and the farmers are cutting it as fast as possible.

Mrs. Boblenz, who has been quite poorly, is recovering.

A small boy named Kunkle cut a severe gash in his foot recently, by stepping on a broken bottle while playing with his brother along the bank of a ditch. He was accidentally pushed into the ditch, and fell on the broken glass.

John and Gus Lavist entertained several friends Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien and son, and others visited with Mr. and Mrs. Hipsher, Sunday.

Mr. Wickwire Arrives.

F. C. Wickshire, the head of the Columbian Baking Powder company, arrived in the city Thursday and was in consultation with his attorney, L. E. Myers. Mr. Myers states that Wickshire will remain in this section and deliver all the work contracted.

Buggies, surreys, phaetons, farm wagons, harness, etc., at Houghton's big display at the Marion fair. Goods must be sold and will go at 25 per cent. off. Easy terms given. Come and see the bargains. wk-tf

Marion county fair next week. wk

SUBMITS REPORT

On Present Conditions In the Philippine Islands.

OPERATIONS OF NEW COMMISSION.

Members Believe That the Creation of a Central Government Like That of Porto Rico Would Bring Prosperity and Contentment to the Inhabitants—Some Observations.

Washington, Sept. 21.—On Aug. 17 Secretary Root cabled the Philippine commission for a report of its operations to date. A report has been received, signed by Commissioners William H. Taft, Dean C. Worcester, Luke E. Wright, Henry C. Ide, Bernard Moses. In part the reply follows:

Commission has for two months and a half made diligent inquiries into conditions prevailing. Mass of people has aptitude for education, but is ignorant, superstitious and credulous in a remarkable degree. Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. Distribution of troops in 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility and steadily improved temper of people. This improvement, further by abuses of insurgents, affords that large number of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under United States. Insurgents not surrendering, about a few, have divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers, or become ladrones. [illegible] United States [illegible] election.

Disturbance in parts of islands kept up and [illegible] [illegible] attitude of majority of people of provinces [illegible] activity of such insurgent bodies [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] contributions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] All [illegible] Negros [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] active [illegible] of [illegible].

Creation of central government within 18 months, like that of Porto Rico, under which substantially all rights secured by bill of rights in Federal constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment.

Wool Conditions.

Boston, Sept. 20.—While there have been more manufacturers represented in market the past week, the volume of trade has been again small. Consumers are evidently not yet ready to lay in any large line of wool, but they are closely watching the situation and some of them are taking sample bags, which it is hoped will develop into some fair-sized sales before long. The wool trade as a whole is not making concessions to amount to anything, as most of those who have been holding their wool until the present time are generally determined to continue to hold until after the election.

Buy a buggy, carriage or farm wagon of Houghton at the Marion fair and [illegible] the big tent. Cut prices this week only. Top buggies $40.50, surrey $58.50, farm wagons, three inch tire complete, $56.50. Save money and buy now. Easy terms. wk-tf

PROSPECT NOTES.

Happenings of the Week in the Interesting Scioto Village.

Prospect, Sept. 21.—The foundation is being rapidly laid for the Prospect hall. Brick and other materials are also provided, as it will soon be completed. It will be a fine structure, and exactly what Prospect has longed for.

A lecture course, consisting of the best talent is being provided for this season. The citizens hope to sell enough tickets and secure the ablest entertainers and instructors by the time the hall is completed.

The Knights of Pythias of this city are finishing their hall inside. It will be a model hall and elegantly furnished.

Prospect has been on a boom this summer. Several fine residences are now nearly completed, and stone walks extensively laid. Its factories are all busy.

Mrs. T. B. Weaver was called by a telegram to Cleveland on account of the death of her father on Wednesday.

Mrs. E. M. Stockwell and daughter, [illegible], returned home Thursday, after an extended visit in Michigan city, Indiana. They report a fine time while visiting her mother and sister.

George Stockman of Columbus is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Stockman, this week.

Mrs. D. A. Frank and children of Marion will make her home this fall and winter with Mrs. S. H. Gast at Prospect. She moved her household goods on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. H. Dildine is on the sick list.

C. S. Dix has started a meat market in the Rosser room on Water street.

Herbert & Son are having a fine stone gutter placed in front of their store room.

Arthur Roberts, a former graduate of the Prospect schools, will re-enter college soon at Delaware.

Mr. W. W. Gast, who works for the McCormick people and has his headquarters at Springfield, has moved his family from Canton to Prospect. They are now happy in the same house they left several years ago. The people of Prospect are very glad to welcome them back.

Harry Stiffler has been sick at his home for a week past. He is now [illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stanton are new residents of Prospect. Mr. Stanton traded his farm north of town for the property of Joe Petty in East Prospect.

The Union Grocery.

We are establishing a large country trade because we pay produce at the right price and sell you the best of groceries. It is not the largest store, but we believe it the most satisfactory in the place.

Zeckman & Myers. wky 1

IRIQUOIS CLUB

Of Chicago Wants To Hear Olney and Cleveland.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The Iriquois club has asked Governor Cleveland and Richard Olney to speak here under its auspices against McKinley and for Bryan.

Mr. Olney has promised to do so. There is doubt as to Mr. Cleveland, but the club has hopes.

Mr. Cleveland is not likely to come here for a speech, but he may write a letter, or maybe only a telegram for public reading on the occasion of Mr. Olney's speaking here.

About Two Weeks.

A large number of the employes of the Huber Manufacturing company will go into camp on the banks of the Whetstone, Saturday night. They will remain in camp about two weeks.

VILLAGE OF LARUE

Is the Scene of the Sixth Annual Reunion of Soldiers and Sailors of Marion County.

AN ENJOYABLE DAY IS PASSED

Owing to the Disagreeable Weather the Meeting Is Held in DeLander's Opera House—An Excellent Dinner Is Served by the Ladies—Next Meeting To Be Held at LaRue.

The sixth annual reunion of the Marion county soldiers and sailors was held at LaRue Thursday. Despite the fact that the weather was disagreeable, there was a good attendance.

It had been the intention to hold an outdoor meeting, but the veterans were obliged to hold their reunion in DeLander's opera house, where an excellent program was rendered. The program consisted of music by a ladies' quartet and the LaRue Kid drum corps. Speeches were made by John Traverse, S. N. Titus, Captain [illegible] and several others.

An excellent dinner was served the veterans by the ladies, which was one of the most enjoyable features of the day. Reminiscences of the war were related, and it was the most enjoyable of any of the reunions yet held.

At the business meeting it was decided to hold the next annual reunion at LaRue, and John Doll of the village was made president; M. S. Knapp, vice president; M. H. Burke, secretary.

O. A. Howard, S. N. Titus, George May, Joan B. King, Peter Boyer and Hamilton Ash were present from this city.

DOLLAR SHOWS

All Next Week at the Grand at Popular Prices.

A big dollar show at popular prices is the verdict throughout the country in regard to the Murray Comedy company, which opens a week's engagement at the Grand next Monday evening. If advance notices are any criterion, Messrs. Smith and Lamb are to be highly complimented in their selection of the different artists secured for their company the coming season. In addition to the high class repertory of plays produced by this company and their special vaudeville features, they carry their own celebrated orchestra under the direction of A. J. Campbell. Their opening play will be Hugh O'Brien's great comedy drama, "Just Before Dawn."

Ladies free on opening night, if accompanied by a person with a paid thirty cent ticket.

Marion county fair next week. wk

MAKING READY

For the Big Street Fair and Carnival Are Its Promoters.

Shelby & Sheldon, who are to furnish the midway and other attractions for the Marion street fair and carnival, will make this city their headquarters for the next couple of weeks. The firm will organize a winter circus after filling its engagement in this city.

The soliciting committee is at work raising the funds to give the fair. Nothing remains to be done but raise the money. Mr. Sheldon is still in the city and is assisting the local promoters in preparing for the fair.

Most everyone is going to spend a day or two at the fair. Are you?

CARDINGTON ITEMS.

News and Gossip of Morrow and Eastern Marion Counties.

Cardington, Sept. 21.—W. P. Hedcock returned to Columbus, Saturday, after spending a three weeks' vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hedcock of Richland township.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Klingel spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ebert near Waldo.

Mrs. Shackleford of Bellaire is visiting for a few weeks with the family of Charles Schwartz in Richland township.

Harley Ebert, son of John Ebert, of Richland township, died Saturday at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lecker, aged eleven months and a few days. The funeral was held Monday at the Reformed church and interment was made in the cemetery adjoining.

J. W. Patrick and D. J. Dennison were at Marion on business last Friday.

John R. Garbison died at his home in Edison Friday, and was buried at Cardington, Monday. Mr. Garbison was born in Marion county.

Guy Sanderson and Miss Ella Jones were in Marion Saturday.

Elizabeth H. Lamb died at her home in Chesterville Friday, aged seventy-five years.

Charles Bauer of Washington county, Iowa, is visiting his cousin Mrs. Fred Houtmann, Jr., in Richland township this week. Mr. Bauer was engaged in the battle of [illegible] at Shawnee in 1863.

Byron Caldwell of Marengo has been granted a pension of $12.

J. Frank Hettie and Albert Lewis were at Marion Sunday.

Free fair tickets, page 5. wk

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

The Ohio Mutual Savings and Loan company to Charles E. Gilbert, lot [illegible] in True's Third addition to Marion, $500.

Henry True and wife to the United States Real Estate company, lots 1151, 1152 and 1155 in Wallace and True's Fifth addition to Marion, quit claim, $11.

The United States Real Estate company to E. C. Thomas, part of lots 1153, 1154 and 1155 in Wallace & True's Fifth addition to Marion, $900.

Fred W. Peters to Daniel M. Bowen lot 2586 in Barnhart addition to Marion, $[illegible].

A. H. Slawson, and others, to George W. Cook, lots 112 and 113 in Waldo, $275.

Burr Halebley to Louis Flea and Emma Ballantine, one-half of lot 61 in Marion, quit claim, $11.

W. L. Bird to George P. Scranton, parts of lots 86, 87 and 88 in LaRue, $600.

David Bessler to W. E. Manhan, lot 15 in Three Locusts, $30.

Margaret A. Knapp to Newton H. Davis, eighty-one and one-half acres in Bowling Green township, also lot in LaRue, $[illegible].

Mason H. Weaver and wife and Louisa Kesler, to Dessie F. Irvine, part of lot 2 in Wm. E. Clark's addition to Marion, $135.

Sarah A. Powers to Edward E. Powers, the undivided one-half of one lot in Marion, $200.

W. F. Court and Charlotte Court to G. F. Cellar and Flora G. Cellar, lot 21 and part of lot 22 in Prospect, $800.

Martha Kraner and husband to Barbara A. Miller, lot 81 in Beall's First addition to New Bloomington, $100.

Phebe McKinstry to James H. McKinstry, 62½ acres in Tully township, by will.

Christian Martin and wife to John Phillips, 23.45 acres in Richland township, $700.

Adam Hartman and Ira Hartman to Sylvester M. Brake, lot 81 in Charlotte Beaver's addition to Morral, $58.

Thomas I. Martin and Bertha P. Martin to Sylvester M. Brake, lot 82 in Charlotte Beaver's addition to Morral, $50.

Adam Hartman and wife to S. M. Brake, part of lot 80 in Morral, $75.

John F. Uhler and James H. Uhler to W. S. Probst, G. B. Rapp and J. R. Smith, lots 4023, 4082, 4081, 4080, 4076 and 4077 in Maple Grove addition to Marion, $2,566.

Frederick Litner and wife to Edmund Dwyer, lot 1226 in Love's Second addition to Marion, $150.

John Wynn to Emma Wynn, lot 208 in Gast & Davis' addition to Prospect, $100.

Jacob F. Lauch and wife to Mary E. Crickard, lot 1662 in True's Fourth addition to Marion, $1200.

M. Koch and wife to Della E. Brockleaby, two acres in Marion township, $500.

Rebecca M. Riley to John E. Kimber, twenty acres in Pleasant township, $700.

C. W. Cobb and wife to J. M. Stone, lot 2029 in Marion, $250.

MUCH IMPROVED.

Ed. Evans Writes That He Is Steadily Gaining Strength.

A letter has just been received by William Ballantine from Ed. Evans at Van Horn, Texas, where he is now in camp. Mr. Evans has joined a party of cowboys and is acting as cook. He writes that his health is much better and that he is daily gaining strength. Roughing it has proved more beneficial to Mr. Evans than anything he has done since he went to the Southwest.

Causes Much Pain.

S. N. Harsh injured one of his eyes at the Waddell children's home Wednesday afternoon. He was burning brush and a broken stick accidentally struck him in the eye, causing him much pain.

OBITUARIES.

Long.—In LaRue, O., September 12, 1900, James Long, aged eighty-two years, five months and five days. He was the son of Eliel and Catharine Long. Born in Delaware county. In life he removed to Ohio. Since 1837 he had resided at LaRue. December 27, 1846 he entered a happy marriage with Miss Pauline Watson. To them were born five children, of whom but two sons, M. C. and George W. survive. In 1893 he suffered a stroke of apoplexy from which he never recovered, but after lingering for years he closed his eyes on all that world and all of its allurements. He was a man of sterling honesty and integrity, and was held in the highest regard and esteem by every one. Funeral services were held in the LaRue M. E. church, Rev. Sutton officiating, assisted by Rev. Wm. H. Moore.

Vanorsdall.—In LaRue, September 12, 1900, John A. Vanorsdall, aged sixty-seven years, five months and twenty-two days. He was born in Cuyahoga county, New York. Early in life he removed to Ohio, and finally settled near Upper Sandusky, where in 1861 he enlisted in company D, Eighty-first O. V. I. and served for three full years, being in twelve battles and numerous skirmishes. During one engagement a ball came so near as to cut its passage through his hair. Returning from the army, on December 22, 1870, he united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Bailey. Of this marriage but one son and one daughter remain, the mother and one child having passed on before. His health was badly broken while in the army, from which he never recovered. For many years he was engaged in the boot and shoe business at LaRue, from which he amassed considerable property. The funeral service was held at the sad home, following which burial was had at the Bonner cemetery, Rev. J. A. Sutton officiating at the service. Burial under the auspices of I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. Post of LaRue. He was a man of excellent worth, honest and upright in all his dealings.

William Albert Morganthaler was born May 8, 1879, and died September 14, 1900, aged twenty-one years, four months and six days. He was baptized in infancy, August 17, 1879, and converted at Claridon, February 22, 1891. From his conversion to the time of his death, he has lived a devoted, earnest, pious christian life, always ready to perform active christian duties whenever opportunity afforded. Just one week prior to his sad death, he led the prayer services at his home church. Thus he has been called from active labor to reward.

He was of a social turn and made many friends. He was was a dutiful son, a kind and loving brother, and a true and tried friend. He leaves a father and mother, two sisters and one brother, and a host of friends to mourn their loss.

The Wise Man has said that "A good name is better than precious ointment," and again that "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." This with the many other virtues he leaves behind to bless his memory, for all who knew him say that Albert was a good boy.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Miles at the West Canaan church, Sunday, September 16, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the presence of a large concourse of people.

Claimed a Foul.

Springfield, Ills., Sept. 20.—Under the auspices of the Springfield Athletic club Bob Long of Chicago defeated Barney Connors of Baltimore in the eleventh round of what was to have been a 20 round contest. Connors was counted out after receiving a terrific left hook in the stomach. His seconds claimed foul, but it was not allowed.

To Go Back to Work.

Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 20.—At a meeting of about three-fourths of the 1,200 mine workers employed by the American Iron and Steel company, who struck on Aug. 1 against a reduction of wages from $4 to $3 a ton for puddlers, it was agreed to go back to work at the rate offered, $3 a ton.

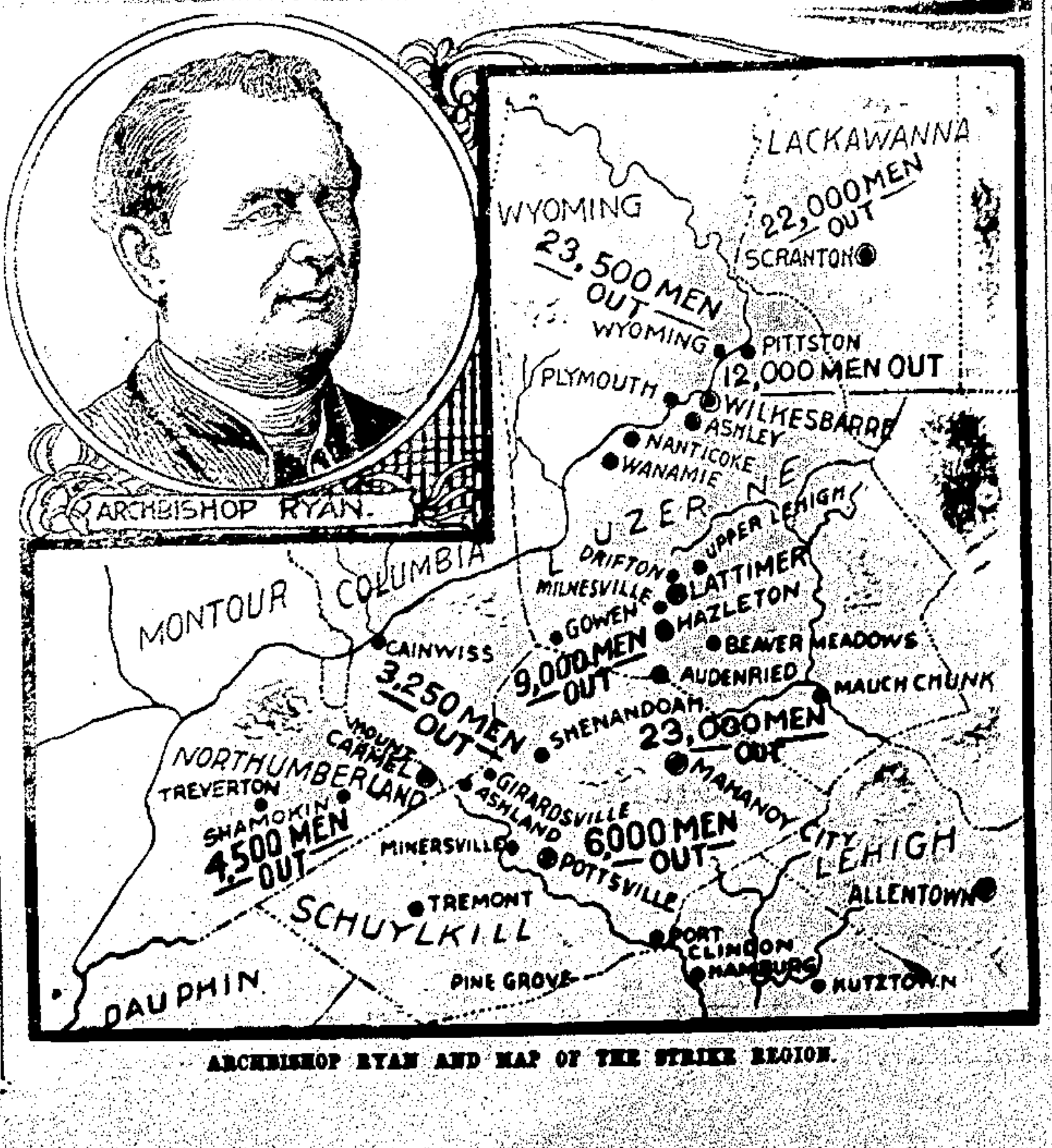
Shumaker & Archer.

Well Farmers Be Sure!
Dont Miss the Fair!

And don't miss calling on us and bring your produce with you for we pay the highest price. Give us a call and see where we are at and how well we can treat you.

SHUMAKER & ARCHER
Phone 154.
THE GROCERS.
Opp. D. A. Frank's Dry Goods Store

Kodaks
And Eastman Supplies
For Sale By
EDW. B. VAIL, 216 East Center St.



ARCHBISHOP RYAN AND MAP OF THE STRIKE REGION.

Fall Flannels.

Exceptional offerings in the newest, prettiest and best Fall Flannels. The very best Flannels obtainable at lower prices than is usually paid for inferior goods.

NOTE THE PRICES.

New Flannelettes in many desirable fancy colors; has the appearance of 25c Flannel........ **10c**

French Flannels, all wool, pink, cardinal, light blue; the thing for Fall Waists........ **50c**

Elderdowns in pretty shades, good width, assorted colors........ **49c**

Extra values in Flannelettes for comforts........ 5c

Fleishur's Yarns. Red and Fancy Flannels.
Wool Skirt Patterns.

ORIGINATORS OF LOW Prices. **The Fair** OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL 8:30.

THE CASH STORE—THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

Going to the Fair

Of course, Everybody is going, but be sure that you come to this store before going home. There are great stacks of merchandise here, that are priced away below other stores.

Corn Cutters	19c	Jack Planes	45c
Good Strong Brace	25c	Block Planes	19c
Sett Bitts, ¼ to 1 in	$1.48	Brass Padlocks	10c
Half Soles, per pair	10c	Stove Dampers	5c
2 Boxes Shoe Nails	5c	Harness Snaps, 3 for	5c
26 inch Cast Steel Hand Saw	35c	Dividers	15c
Carpenter's Squares	45c	Steel Hatchets	25c
		Axes	75c

THE RACKET STORE.

145 & 147 North Main Street. W. B. DeVeny, Proprietor.

MARION WEEKLY STAR **$1.00** MARION WEEKLY STAR

VERY ENJOYABLE

The Members of the Luther League Have a Delightful Time at the Zachman Home.

A FINE PROGRAM IS RENDERED

The Selections, Both Vocal and Instrumental, Are All That Could Be Desired and Please Greatly—At the Conclusion of the Program Light Refreshments Were Served.

The members of the Luther League were entertained by Misses Hanna and Mary Zachman at their home on east Church street Wednesday evening.

The attendance was exceptionally good, and after the transaction of business pertaining to the organization a fine musical and literary program was enjoyed.

The first number was a piano solo by Miss Edith Lost, an accomplished pianist. Miss Louise Ruthardt pleased all with a vocal solo entitled "[illegible]," and Miss Tessie Harraman contributed a beautiful piano solo. Miss Louise Ruthardt and Mr. Charles Lost sang "Home of Our Mountains." The selection was received with the greatest appreciation as was also a piano solo by Miss Matilda Harsch, who is quite a favorite as a pianist.

A recitation, "Aunt Jemima's Courtship," by Miss Tessie Harraman, was a clever contribution to the program. Miss Louise Ruthardt closed the exercises with a piano solo.

Light refreshments were served and every one present enjoyed a very pleasant evening. The next meeting will be held at the home of Miss Louise Ruthardt, October 16.

Houghton Buggy company will have a big display at the Marion fair, and everything at a big sacrifice. A $55.00 top buggy for $42.50, a $75.00 surrey for $62.50 and everything else in proportion. Easy terms given. Goods must be sold to make room. Now for a bargain. wk-It

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Marion county fair next week. wk

HUBER PLANT

Will Shut Down for the County Fair and To Invoice.

The Huber Manufacturing company will shut down its plant Wednesday, and will not operate it again until October 1. This is done in order to give the employes an opportunity to attend the Marion county fair, and during that time the annual invoice will be made.

The plant will be entirely overhauled during this time. The machinery will be repaired and improved where found necessary.

When the plant opens again the new boiler department will be ready for operation.

All sizes flower pots and jardinieres at the People's Store. wky

VICTOR GILMORE

Becomes Physical Director of the La Crosse Y. M. C. A.

Victor Gilmore left Thursday for LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where he has accepted the position of physical director in the Young Men's Christian association. The position was tendered to Mr. Gilmore unsolicited, and is quite a lucrative one.

Mr. Gilmore has always taken great interest in athletics. He has been the leader in many of the contests at the local Young Men's Christian association, and previous to that was an enthusiastic athlete when attending the High school.

Be one of the [illegible] people at the fair next Thursday and Friday. wk

Are Known Here.

James Ward and William Watson who fought in the workhouse at the penitentiary Monday, were punished Wednesday, both were reduced to the third grade and lost four days' good time. Watson was also given the water, during which he fainted. He was revived and afterwards paddled.—Columbus Journal.

Ward was one of the three toughs sent up from here about a year ago for breaking into the Houghton Buggy shops.

Read Lewis' ad page 5. wk

MEET ME AT FRANKS'.

A VISIT TO THE FAIR WILL BE INCOMPLETE UNLESS YOU VISIT THS STORE. . . . .

This store's matchless Fall stocks are a revelation to all new comers. The biggest line of goods this store ever had. Every department complete. New goods meet your every gaze Come see for yourselves. Buy when you see the most for the least and you'll come here.

The Best Stock of Dress Goods Marion Has Ever Seen is Here.

Not because we say so, but because the masses that see here and there proclaim it to be so. Variety here for every taste and fancy, enough dress goods to supply the entire county.

For Fancy Waists.

We are showing a new line of French Flannels in plain and silk dotted effects. All Wool Henriettas in the new pastel shades, imported Poplins in silk figured effects, fancy Flannels and Serges.

For the Popular Tailor-Made Suit.

A gathering that would do credit to a city store. A large line new weaves in every good Fall shade, in weights to meet popular favor. Some of the best sellers, Venetians in five different qualities, per yard........ **58c to $1.75**

Pebble Cloths, a new weave, very popular, 52 inches wide, per yard........ **$1.25**

Black Cheviots, in ten qualities, per yard........ **50c to $2.00**

Oxford Suitings in four shades, grey, extra weight, 56 inches wide, per yard........ **$1.50**

For the New Walking Skirts.

Forty styles Plaid Back Suitings, every called for shade, $1.50, $1.75 per yard up to........ **$5.00**

A Special Sale of Silks.

A big purchase of Fine Dress Silks on sale next week much under value. They comprise the richest Black Silks in Peau-de-soie, Armures, Gros Grains, guaranteed Taffetas and all Silk Satins. They will be sold on an average of 20 per cent. less regular prices.

The Ready-Made Dept.

Newest Fall and Winter styles in Ladies' Jackets, Capes, Suits, separate Skirts, Rainy Day Skirts, separate Waists and Misses' and Children's garments. We will have on sale a travelling man's entire sample line of new garments which will be sold at 40 per cent. less regular price. Big new line Tailor-made Suits especially for fair week, all styles and prices........ **$5.00 to $25.00**

Ladies' Plush Capes.

Ladies' Plush Capes cheaper now than later in the season, either plain or crushed effects.

New Fall Hats on Display During Fair Week.

Our millinery department will show a new line of newest Fall styles Trimmed Hats, Walking Hats and Novelties. The latest New York styles, and styles created in our own workroom. A good line Trimmed Hats from........ **$2.00 to $8.00**

Two hundred walking hats, 50c to $3.50 each.

Fall Carpets, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Oil Cloths and Linoleums.

The third floor a solid mass of newness. Fall Carpets in every good quality, at every price, per yard........ **25c to $1.75**

Every roll marked at the same low prices that people accustomed to coming here are used to getting. No advance in prices here. Pay more elsewhere if you choose, but this department's rise has been a meteoric one, brought about by selling the very best reliable make of Carpets for the very smallest amount.

Lace Curtains.

One thousand pairs new Lace Curtains on sale next week. A tremendous showing Ruffled Swiss effects now so popular. 38c per pair up to........ **$3.00**

Big values in Linoleums and Oil Cloths.

A Spot Cash Purchase of Men's Working Gloves.

Contracted for last Summer, bought at the lowest possible price will be sold the same way or for less than the same goods can be bought elsewhere. This was a tremendous lot and consists of everykind of skin, either lined and unlined........ **18c** pair up

Men's Pants--Some Unheard of Bargains.

Men's Wool Pants, a lot to close at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per pair. Try and match them elsewhere if you can.

Wool Blankets.

Fifty pair carried over from two seasons to be sold at old prices or prices based on a free wool basis. You can buy them at least 33⅓ per cent cheaper than this year's goods.

Men's Underwear.

What a snap a man has here who is used to paying clothing store prices for his Underwear. We probably carry the largest line of Underwear in the city and sell it cheaper, so people tell us, than anyone else. Any man who gets our prices will buy here and be pleased with his saving.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

The Uhler & Phillips Store.

Fair Week Opening Sale

Every man or woman who has a dollar to spend for dry goods should avail himself or herself of the opportunity here presented. We expect to start our Fall and Winter business by a Grand Opening Sale to commence on Monday of next week and lasting until Friday. Preparations are complete for the most Gigantic sale of the year, and our customers will do well to buy their winter's supply during the great sale week. Price inducements will be offered in every department and you will make a big saving by buying during this sale. We expect to make many new customers both for ourselves and Marion among the strangers visiting the Fair.

Dress Goods.

During the week of the Fair DRESS GOODS will be given a tremendous showing here. Our entire new stock of Dress Fabrics is in and ready. Very low prices will be made for Fair week only. It will pay you to look through.

25c double fold, half wool cashmeres, in a great variety of colors, suitable for waists or dresses, very cheap during Fair week at **11c**

36 inch-wide Henriettas in reds, gray, brown, blue and black. Henriettas are in great demand for separate waists or full dresses. Price **23c**

50c silk and wool novelty dresses—a great variety of strictly fall and winter fabrics. Price for Fair week **39c**

75c all wool home spuns in the stylish mixtures, extra heavy weight for separate skirts or tailor suits—a great bargain during Fair week. Price **50c**

65c satin finished Venetian cloths in castor, gray, brown, blue, etc., a strictly all wool material for tailor suits. Price **50c**

54 inch-wide homespun cheviots in gray and brown mixtures—a 75c quality at a great bargain for Fair week **59c**

54-inch wide twilled Venetians for tailor suits in 10 different new colorings—the correct material for jacket suits—suitable for all the year around wear. A $1.25 quality. Fair week only at **$1.00**

Gray mixed homespun cheviots—heavy enough to make up without linings if desired. Practical for full suits or rainy day skirts **$1.00**

Black perola cloths, beautiful and silky, a new material to take the place of crepons for dressy black dresses. This is their first season and must be seen to be appreciated. We save you 25 per cent. by buying during Fair week. Prices from $2.00 to **75c**

Black and colored poplins—during the week of the Fair at our Opening Sale we will offer a 40-inch gros grain poplin with a luster and cord as handsome as a gros grain silk—a regular $1.25 quality at **$1.00**

Ready Made Department.

THE NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS will hold court here during Fair week. There will be a style show without a superior in Ohio, and but few stores will equal it—none in Marion can compare. Prices will be special for this week only and will appeal to all who like nice things at the prices of inferior styles and qualities.

NEW JACKETS==Tailor-made Suits. Dress up and Rainy Day Skirts.

Important Suit Sale.

COMMENCING MONDAY, and lasting during Fair week, we inaugurate a sale of new Fall styles that should prove a great advertisement for this department in all the surrounding counties.

New Eton Suits and other new fall styles—dashing creations—the picturesque, smart, exclusive fall styles in the new double-breasted Eton and Russian blouse styles, made from all the new materials. These suits have all the radically new features—military collars, bell sleeves, fancy cuffs. The Eton Jacket suits are stunningly trimmed. Skirts cut in the new queenly flaring shapes.

Of course some of the new styles are priced as high as $25.00, but the bargains that we will offer you at $9.75 and $15.00 surpass anything ever offered for the money. A large assortment of the new fall strictly tailor-made suits, priced for Monday's selling at $15.00 and **$9.75**

Important Skirt Sale:—Perhaps you are not not quite ready to buy a new fall suit—you just want a skirt to piece out the season. We've arranged this sale just on purpose to appeal to your wants—you don't want to pay much, yet you want something good

Walking Skirts, Dress-up Skirts—the new autumn styles—those admirable creations which always gives the wearer a distinguished, fashionable appearance. One of the best values we have ever offered is a black Cheviot Dress Skirt, cut after the French models—the new flaring bottom with inverted back plaits. The new heavy weight, rainy day or walking skirt, finished with several rows of tailored stitching, in the new fall colors, is a sensible skirt to buy now; you'll need it this fall when bad weather sets in. The Black Cheviot Skirts $7.50. Walking Skirts—special bargains at........ **$5.00**

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

There will be a Special Opening of the New Fall and Winter Jackets during Fair week. Our entire Fall purchases have been ordered in and will be on display during the opening. All the newest ideas in wraps will be on display and everyone is invited to look through whether they wish to buy or not.

Ladies' and Misses' New Flannel Shirt Waists.

We expect the opening sale of Silk and Flannel Shirt Waists to be something enormous. Every lady will require at least one Flannel Waist this fall. The styles are so handsome and the fit so perfect in the ready-made waists that no one can resist buying from our new stock. A great assortment at........ **$1.00**

Domestics.

Old time prices on domestic dry goods will prove a new attraction to this fair week. Cotton goods have been advancing so rapidly of late that no store has had the hardihood to make sales in this department. We caught the market a little off this fall and have reserved some choice bargains for Fair week.

GOOD CALICOES in choice styles for dresses or comforts. This will be your only chance this season to secure a bargain in these goods. You can make up your comforts from prints bought during Fair week at **3½c**

OUTING FLANNELS in light and dark colorings. The market is much higher now than when we bought them but we got them cheap and bought large quantities with this sale in view. No more at this price after Fair week. **4¾c**

COMFORT BATTS—good comfort batting—not the very best quality but good enough for ordinary comforts and very cheap during Fair week only at **6c**

UNBLEACHED MUSLIN—a good yard wide unbleached muslin at less than any store, even ourselves, have offered them in the past year. Don't expect to get more than 25 yards at this price **4½c**

Make This Store Your Resting Place During the Fair.

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

Next to Post Office.

Part Two..

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Pages 9-16

VOL. XVI. NO. 17. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS

HE IS WILLING

Roosevelt Ready To Make Race for the Vice Presidency.

ACCEPTS NOMINATION

In His Letter He Discusses Honest Money Issue at Length.

HE DWELLS ON EXPANSION

Shall Prosperity Conditions Continue or Shall We Destroy Them This Fall?

THAT'S THE QUESTION HE ASKS

Having Already Expanded, the Real Issue, He Says, Is Contraction. Wants To Know If We Are To Reduce National Area—Militarism Is Shown To Be a Bogus Issue—Philippine Issue Discussed.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1900.

To Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman Committee on Notification of Vice President:

Sir—I accept the nomination as vice president of the United States, tendered me by the Republican national convention, with a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the re-election of President McKinley. The nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during the present administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their duties in a calm and serious spirit; that they have no intention of permitting folly or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, not yet of permitting their flag to be dishonored abroad.

Not a Partisan Contest.

I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far-sighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the nation demand. To put into practice the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the nation; for that platform stands for reaction and disorder; for an upsetting of our financial system which would mean not only great suffering but the abandonment of the nation's good faith; and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights. Its success would mean unspeakable humiliation to men proud of their country, jealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow citizens. Therefore we have a right to appeal to all good men, north and south, east and west, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with us, because we stand for the prosperity of the country and for the renown of the American flag.

Most Important Points.

The most important of all problems is, of course, that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our own borders. Great though the need is that the nation should do its work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home. Under the administration of President McKinley this country has been blessed with a degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled, even in its previous prosperous history. While it is of course, true that no legislation and no administration can bring success to those who are not stout of heart, cool of head and ready of hand, yet it is no less true that the individual capacity of each man to get good results for himself can be absolutely destroyed by bad legislation or bad administration while under the reverse conditions the power of the individual to do good work is assured and stimulated. This is what has been done under the administration of President McKinley. Thanks to his actions and to the wise legislation of congress on the tariff and finance, the conditions of our industrial life have been rendered more favorable than ever before and they have been taken advantage of to the full by American thrift, industry and enterprise. Order has been observed, the courts upheld, and the fullest liberty secured to all citizens. The merchant and manufacturer, but above all the farmer and wage-worker, have profited by this state of things.

Nature of Contest.

Fundamentally and primarily the present contest is a contest for the continuance of the conditions which have told in favor of our material welfare and of our civil and political integrity. If this nation is to retain either its well-being or its self-respect, it cannot afford to plunge into financial and economic chaos; it cannot afford to indorse governmental theories which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of our system of justice. The policy of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land. It means untold misery to the head of every household, and, above all, to the women and children of every home. When our opponents champion free silver at sixteen to one they are either insincere or sincere in their attitude. If insincere in their championship they, of course, forfeit all right to belief or support on any ground. If sincere, then they are a menace to the welfare of the country. Whether they shout their sinister purpose or merely whisper it makes but little difference, save as it reflects their own honesty. No issue can be paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramountcy of such an issue is to be determined, not by the dictum of any man or body of men, but by the fact that it vitally affects the well-being of every home in the land. The financial question is always of such far-reaching and tremendous importance to the national welfare that it can never be raised in good faith unless this tremendous importance is not merely conceded but insisted on. Men who are not willing to make such an issue paramount have no possible justification for raising it at all, for under such circumstances this act cannot under any conceivable circumstances do aught but grave harm.

What Democratic Success Means.

The success of the party representing the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would bring about the destruction of all the conditions necessary to the continuation of our prosperity. It would also unsettle our whole governmental system, and would therefore disarrange all the vast and delicate machinery of our complex industrial life. Above all, the effect would be ruinous to our finance. If we are to prosper, the currency of this country must be based upon the gold dollar worth one hundred cents. The stability of our currency has been greatly increased by the excellent financial act passed by the last congress. But no law can secure our finances against the effect of unwise and disastrous management in the hands of unfriendly administrators. No party can safely be entrusted with the management of our national affairs unless it accepts as axiomatic the truth recognized in all progressive countries as essential to a sound and proper system of finance. In their essence these must be the same for all great civilized peoples. In different stages of development, different countries face varying economic conditions, but at every stage and under all circumstances the most important element in securing their economic well-being is sound finance, honest money. So intimate is the connection between industrial prosperity and a sound currency that the former is jeopardized, not merely by unsound finance, but by the very threat of unsound finance. The business man and the farmer are vitally interested in this question; but no man's interest is so great as that of the wage-worker. A depreciated currency means loss and disaster to the business man; but it means grim suffering to the wage-worker. The capitalist will lose much of his capital and will suffer wearing anxiety and the loss of many comforts; but the wage-worker who loses his wages must suffer, and see his wife and children suffer, for the actual necessities of life. The one absolutely vital need of our whole industrial system is sound money.

TRUST PROBLEM.

Its Nature—Hot Shot at Chairman Jones and Boss Croker.

One of the serious problems with which we are confronted under the conditions of our modern industrial civilization is that presented by the great business combinations, which are generally known under the name of trusts.

The problem is an exceedingly difficult one and the difficulty is immensely aggravated both by honest but wrong-headed attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crookedly or who advance remedies knowing them to be ineffective, but deeming that they may, by darkening counsel, achieve for themselves a spurious reputation for wisdom. No good whatever is subserved by indiscriminate denunciation of corporations generally, and of all forms of industrial combination in particular; and when this public denunciation is accompanied by private membership in the great corporations denounced, the effect is, of course, to give an air of insincerity to the whole movement. Nevertheless, there are real abuses, and there is ample reason for striving to remedy these abuses. A crude or ill-considered effort to remedy them would either be absolutely without effect or else would simply do damage.

The Real Remedy.

The first thing to do is to find out the facts; and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits, and all else of importance to the public, is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and, as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The state acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision, and the unsparing excision of all unhealthy, destructive and anti-social elements. The separate state governments can do a great deal; and where they decline to co-operate the national government must step in.

OUR EXPANSION.

Historical Resume of Expansions Within the Past Century.

While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people can not, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation in the world. The history of the nation is in large part the history of the nation's expansion. When the first continental congress met in Liberty hall and the thirteen original states declared themselves a nation, the westward limit of the country was marked by the Allegheny mountains. Even during the revolutionary war the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tennessee and the great northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian foes during the revolutionary struggle and were confirmed to us by the treaty of peace in 1783. Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an alien foe until the army under General Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and British Natchez and Detroit.

In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion the we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Idaho and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President Jefferson exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley.

The doctrine of "the consent of the governed," the doctrine previously enunciated by Jefferson in the declaration of independence, was not held by him or by any other sane man to apply to the Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory which he thus acquired, and there was no vote taken even of the white inhabitants, not to speak of the negroes and Indians, as to whether they were willing that their territory should be annexed. The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer. An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection. President Jackson sending these troops to Louisiana for exactly the same reasons and with exactly the same purpose that President McKinley has sent troops to the Philippines. Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louisianians were "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given self-government, Jefferson appointing the governor and other officials without any consultation with the inhabitants of the newly-acquired territory. The doctrine that the "constitution follows the flag" was not then even considered either by Jefferson or by any other serious party leader, for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams, the theory known by this utterly false and misleading phrase was only struck out in political controversy at a much later date, for the sole purpose of justifying the extension of slavery into the territories.

An Exact Parallel.

The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is exact. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the "consent of the governed" doctrine, saw no incongruity between this and the establishment of a government on common sense grounds in the new territory, and he railed at the sticklers for an impossible application of his principle, saying, in language which at the present day applies to the situation in the Philippines without the change of a word, "though it is acknowledged that our new fellow citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some cannot bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment." He intended that ultimately self-government should be introduced throughout the territory, but only as the different parts became fit for it, and no sooner. This is just the policy that has been pursued. In no part of the Louisiana purchase was complete self-government introduced for a number of years; in one part of it, the Indian territory, it has not yet been introduced, although nearly a century has elapsed. Over enormous tracts of it, including the various Indian reservations, with a territory in the aggregate as large as that of the Philippines, the constitution has never yet "followed the flag;" the army officer and the civilian agent still exercise authority, without asking the "consent of the governed." We must proceed in the Philippines with the same wise caution, taking each successive step when it becomes desirable, and accommodating the details of our policy to the peculiar needs of the situation. But as soon as the present revolt is put down and order established, it will undoubtedly be possible to give to the islands a larger measure of self-government than Jefferson originally gave Louisiana.

Florida and Texas.

The next great step in expansion was the acquisition of Florida. This was partly acquired by conquest and partly by purchase, Andrew Jackson being the most prominent figure in the acquisition. It was taken under President Monroe, the afterwards President John Quincy Adams being active in securing the purchase. As in the case of the Philippines, Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, rebelled and waged war exactly as some of the Tagals have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines. The Seminole war lasted for many years, but Presidents Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles, or to treat their non-consent to the government of the United States as a valid reason for turning over to the territory to them.

Our next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican war, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden purchase.

Alaska.

The next acquisition was that of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of whom had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were Christians. They were not consulted about the purchase nor was their acquiescence required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put through a triumphant war to restore the Union and free the slave; but none of them deemed it necessary to push the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" to a conclusion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alaska to its original owners, the Indian and the Aleut. For thirty years the United States authorities, military and civil, exercised the supreme authority in a tract of land many times larger than the Philippines, in which it did not seem likely that there would ever be any considerable body of white inhabitants.

Hawaii.

Nearly thirty years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred which was over the island of Hawaii. An effort was made at the end of President Harrison's administration to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful. In a debate in congress on February 2, 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands, stated: "These islands are more than two thousand miles distant from our extreme western boundary. We have a serious race problem now in our country and I am not in favor of adding to our domestic fabric a mongrel population (of this character). Our constitution makes no provisions for a colonial establishment. Any territorial government we might establish would necessarily, because of the population, be an oligarchy, which would have to be supported by armed soldiers." Yet Hawaii has now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the national conventions of the two great parties. The fears then expressed in relation to "oligarchy" and "armed soldiers" are not seriously entertained by any human being; yet they are precisely the objections urged against the acquisition of the Philippines at this very moment. We are making no new departure. We are not taking a single step which in any way affects our institutions or our traditional policies. From the beginning we have given widely varying degrees of self-government to the different territories, according to their needs.

"IMPERIALISM."

The simple truth is that there is nothing even remotely resembling "imperialism" or "militarism" involved in the present development of that policy of expansion which has been part of the history of America from the day when she became a nation. The words mean absolutely nothing as applied to our present policy in the Philippines; for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy in Louisiana was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy toward the Seminoles or Custer's toward the Sioux embodied militarism; and there is no more danger of its producing evil results at home now than there was of its interfering with freedom under Jefferson or Jackson, or in the days of the Indian wars on the plains. Our army is relatively not as large as it was in the days of Wayne; we have not one regular for every thousand inhabitants. There is no more danger of a draft than there is of the reintroduction of slavery.

When we expanded over New Mexico and California we secured free government to these territories and prevented their falling under the "militarism" of a dictatorship like that of Santa Anna, or the "imperialism" of a real empire in the days of Maximilian. We put a stop to imperialism in Mexico as soon as the civil war closed. We made a great and very realistic stride when we drove the Spaniards from Porto Rico and the Philippines and thereby made ready the ground in these islands for that gradually increasing measure of self-government for which their populations are severally fitted. Cuba is being helped along the path to independence as rapidly as her own citizens are content that she should go. Of course the presence of troops in the Philippines during the Tagal insurrection has no more to do with militarism or imperialism than had their presence in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wyoming during the many years which elapsed before the final outbreaks of the Sioux were definitely put down. There is no more militarism or imperialism in garrisoning Luzon until order is restored than there was imperialism in sending soldiers to South Dakota in 1890 during the Ogallalla outbreak. The reasoning which justifies our having made war against Sitting Bull also justifies our having checked the outbreaks of Aguinaldo and his followers, directed, as they were, against Filipino and American alike.

Bryan's Plan Is Militarism.

The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our republic to enter on a career of "militarism" would be to abandon the Philippines to their own tribes, and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against outside interference. A far larger army would be required to carry out any such policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag, while the presence of this flag on the islands is really the only possible security against outside aggression. The whole argument against President McKinley's policy in the Philippines becomes absurd when it is conceded that we should, to quote the language of the Kansas City platform, "give to the Philippines first a stable form of government." If they are now entitled to independence, they are also entitled to decide for themselves whether their government shall be stable or unstable, civilized or savage, or whether they shall have any government at all, while it is, of course, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right whatever to guarantee them against outside interference any more than we have to make such a guarantee in the case of the Boxers (who are merely the Chinese analogues of Aguinaldo's followers). If we have a right to establish a stable government in the islands it necessarily follows that it is not only our right but our duty to support that government until the natives gradually grow fit to sustain it themselves. How else will it be stable? The minute we leave it, it ceases to be stable.

SHALL WE CONTRACT?

Properly speaking, the question is now not whether we shall expand—for we have already expanded—but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any question of personal or partisan politics in their administration must be entirely eliminated. We must continue to put at the heads of affairs in the different islands such men as General Wood, Governor Allen and Judge Taft; and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending officers thither by pointing out what actually has been done. The minor places in their administration, where it is impossible to fill them by natives, must be filled by the strictest application of the merit system. It is very important that in our own home administration the merely ministerial and administrative offices, where the duties are entirely nonpolitical, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations; but this is many times more important in the newly acquired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all.

Bryan's Folly Explained.

It must be remembered always that governing these islands in the interest of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabitants at that moment prefer. To grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief; and this is no more altered by the fact that the Filipinos fought the Spaniards than it would be by the fact that Apaches have long been trained and employed in the United States army and have rendered signal service therein, just as the Pawnees did under the administration of President Grant, just as the Stockbridge Indians did in the days of General Washington, and the friendly tribes of the Six Nations in the days of President Madison.

There are now in the United States communities of Indians which have advanced so far that it has been possible to embody them as a whole in our political system, all the members of the tribe becoming United States citizens. There are other communities where the bulk of the tribe are still too wild for it to be possible to take such a step. There are individuals among the Apaches, Pawnees, Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes who are now United States citizens and who are entitled to stand, and do stand, on an absolute equality with all our citizens of pure white blood. Men of Indian blood are now serving in the army and navy and in congress and occupy high position both in the business and the political world. There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian, or any body of Indians, becomes fit for self-government, he or it should be granted the fullest equality with the whites; but there would be no justification whatever in treating this fact as a reason for abandoning the wild tribes to work out their own destruction. Exactly the same reasoning applies in the case of the Philippines. To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the islanders; under no circumstances would the majority thus gain self-government. They would simply be put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half breeds, under whom corruption would flourish far more freely than ever it flourished under Tweed, while tyrannical oppression would obtain to a degree only possible under such an oligarchy. Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

PICTORIAL PHASES OF THE GREAT ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

The Rev. E. S. Phillips, pastor of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic church of Hazleton, has been untiring in his efforts to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute between the miners and the operators. John Fahy is president of District No. 9, United Mine Workers of America. There are 52,000 miners in his district.

RETURNED SOLDIER

Wants To Take the Stump To Deny Philippine Stories.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Lieutenant W. E. Moore, company I, Thirty-ninth United States volunteers, infantry, just returned from Manila, called at Republican national headquarters Monday and offered his services to contradict on the stump what he calls a misrepresentation of conditions in the Philippines. Lieutenant Moore's home is in Reading, Pennsylvania.

He said: "Aguinaldo is not dead, but no one knows exactly where he is. The island of Luzon is practically pacified. There is not a single band of insurgents on the island that can show a strength of one hundred men. They haven't a village on the entire island. The island is thoroughly garrisoned by the United States troops. Occasionally a band of insurgents attacks a pack train or an unarmed traveler, but there is not any fighting to speak of. Some of the regiments haven't had a fight since August a year ago and I know entire regiments that have not fired a shot since November. I read proclamations before I left in which the rebels are advised to keep up the fight till after the November election, when 'Our great and good friend, Mr. Bryan, will set us free.' They always call him Dr. Bryan in their proclamations."

HON. JOHN SHERMAN

Leaves Mansfield for the City of Washington.

Mansfield, O., Sept. 18. Hon. John Sherman, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. J. I. McCallum and two children and Dr. W. E. Loughridge of this city, left in their special car at 8:45 last evening for Washington. Sherman is very feeble, but is anxious to return to Washington.

HUBER PEOPLE

Sell Every Engine Manufactured in Their Shops This Year.

The Huber Manufacturing company has already commenced work on its next season's work. Every engine manufactured this year has been sold by the Huber people. Nearly all the separators were sold also.

MADE PUBLIC

Bryan's Letter of Acceptance Is Given to the Press.

RENEWS 1896 PLEDGE

If Elected This Fall He Will Not Be Candidate for Re-Election.

HE DISCUSSES THE TRUSTS

Says Republican Party Lacks the Desire or Ability To Properly Deal with Them.

NO WAR UPON HONEST WEALTH

Is To Be Made by the Democracy According to the Colonel—Wants Silver Restored to Its Ancient Place as a Standard Money at a Ratio of Sixteen to One—Favors Election of Senators by Direct Vote.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 18.—Colonel William J. Bryan's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for president, addressed to Hon. James D. Richardson, chairman of the notification committee, was made public today. In formally accepting the nomination, Mr. Bryan renews a pledge made in 1896, when he announced his fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for reelection in case the campaign results in his election.

Mr. Bryan proceeds:

Having in our notification speech discussed somewhat at length the paramount issue, imperialism, and added some observations on militarism and the Boer war, it is sufficient at this time to review the remaining planks of the platform.

The platform very properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appalling growth of combinations in restraint of trade during the present administration proves conclusively that the Republican party lacks either the desire or the ability to deal with the question effectively. If as may be fairly assumed from the speeches and conduct of the Republican leaders, that party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, then the weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the Republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial despotism is completing its work. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise; if elected it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit.

The Democratic party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth; neither does it seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business, but it does protest against corporations entering politics and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter.

The Republican party, for the first time, openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard, and indorses the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically condemned. The Democratic party, on the contrary, remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to reopen the mints. The currency bill, which received the sanction of the executive and the Republican members of the house and senate, justifies the warning given by the Democratic party in 1896. It was then predicted that the Republican party would attempt to retire the greenbacks, although the party and its leaders studiously concealed their intentions. That purpose is now plain, and the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the government, and a national bank-note currency issued by banks and controlled by their own interest.

Mr. Bryan indorses the Democratic planks favoring election of United States senators by the people and direct legislation; opposing the blacklist, favoring arbitration and the department of labor. He favors Chinese exclusion and bountiful provision for the soldiers and sailors of all our wars. Government construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal is urged, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty condemned. He would admit to statehood Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, give Porto Rico and Alaska a territorial form of government and independence to Cuba. Foreign alliances are to be avoided, and the Monroe doctrine upheld. The establishment of a protectorate over the Philippines he maintains is not an assault upon the

CONTINUED ON PAGE THIRTEEN.

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE

Some New Facts of History It Brings Out.

WHY WE TOOK THE PHILIPPINES.

Official Records Show There Never Was Any Alliance With Aguinaldo—Future Status of the Islands Determined by Congress as the Final Authority.

President McKinley's letter of acceptance is more than a mere political statement of opinion. In its comprehensive review of the acts of the administration it affords also much information entirely new to the public, particularly in regard to Philippine affairs. [illegible] to make public many papers of the [illegible] cal [illegible]. Its object [illegible] fully informed about these questions of such vast consequence [illegible] to overlook the information, official in character, that the [illegible] supplies [illegible] and many of the facts of most [illegible] consequence.

Important in this information is the confirmation of what was previously only surmise, that if the United States did not take the islands another power stood ready to acquire them from Spain. This is not explicitly stated in the letter, but it was one of the circumstances controlling the president's instructions to our commissioners at Paris to negotiate terms of peace with Spain.

Full quotations from these instructions as sent our commissioners from time to time make a graphic narrative and also completely confirm the correctness of the president's position that circumstances compelled the United States, as a matter of duty, to assume full responsibility for the Philippine islands. As the president says, "new duties bring responsibilities which we could not honorably run away from."

The official records further fully show that there was never any alliance between this government and Aguinaldo. No other view of this is possible in regard to these confidential official communications, unless we assume that Admiral Dewey and General Otis and other official representatives of the United States on the ground deliberately lied to him and to the people in their official reports.

The president's instructions to the Taft commission, now in the Philippines, are of the highest importance as a complete reply to every pretense of imperialism, showing the promise to the islanders of all the rights and privileges that Americans have at home.

Of vital interest, and timed down to date, is information that has just arrived at Washington, being the latest report of the Taft commission, dated as recently as August 21. This report, signed by all the members of the commission, Democrats as well as Republicans, shows that the insurrection is virtually suppressed. All Western Luzon, except two provinces, is substantially at peace. The people are busy planning their crops and arranging for municipal organization. Railroads and telegraph lines have not been disturbed for five months. The economical administration of the revenues of the islands by the existing military government has already created a surplus fund of $6,000,000, schools are being established everywhere, and the natives are availing themselves of the opportunities for education with such eagerness that, in a few years, English will be the official language.

It is the purpose to admit Filipinos to such offices under the provisional government as they are able to fill in order that they may familiarize themselves with the duties of self-government. But the American people will not want the Philippine islands turned over to Aguinaldo and his followers under a protectorate. "They will not make the murderers of our soldiers the agents of the republic to carry the blessings of liberty and order to the Philippines."

"These facts show my countrymen what is being done to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the nation," says President McKinley. He adds: "Not for aggrandizement, not for trade, not for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization." After showing what has been done, the president gives this pledge for the future:

"It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it and as rapidly as they are ready for it."

This, of course, is according to the conclusions that congress may reach in its own time and way. For it must be remembered that whatever President McKinley has done or is doing is always subject to the authority of congress, and that his acts are simply holding the ground and making the best that passing opportunity may permit, of circumstances as they arise. He is the custodian under the constitution of these possessions of the United States. Their final disposition can alone be made by congress, acting as the people's direct representatives. That, however, will surely be just as McKinley says:

"The American question is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the republic against both anarchy and imperialism."

MASHES THE WHEEL.

Falling Objects In Another Man Riding with His Girl.

[illegible]

The wheel was the property of a young lady [illegible] the [illegible] the wheel [illegible].

[illegible]

The wheel was [illegible] the [illegible] bicycles.

HEAVY CASTING

Falls on the Foot of F. W. Hoberman Tuesday Morning.

F. W. Hoberman, residing on South [illegible] street, and employed as a moulder at the [illegible] of the Marion Steam Shovel works, had a foot injured about [illegible] o'clock Tuesday. The moulder was dragging a heavy wheel casting to the [illegible]. After working a short time the injury became so painful that he was taken home.

LITTLE GIRL

Falls on the Street and Dislocates Her Right Elbow.

Nellie, the three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Nellie Porter, of True avenue, fell on the street in front of [illegible] Monday evening, dislocating her right elbow. She was taken to the office of Dr. H. W. Hisey [illegible], where her injured was given surgical attention.

GERMAN EMPEROR

Expresses His Sympathy with the People of America Over the Galveston Disaster.

MOURNS OVER TERRIBLE LOSS

Says Magnitude of the Disaster Is Equalled by the Indomitable Spirit of the Citizens of the New World. The President Makes Answer for People of America.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The German emperor has expressed his sympathy with the people of America for the Galveston disaster and President McKinley has responded. The correspondence between the two was given out Monday by the state department. Emperor William's message is as follows:

"Berlin, Sept. 15.—President of the United States, Washington: I wish to convey to you and to your people the [illegible] of my deepest sympathy with the sufferers that have befallen the town and district of Galveston and [illegible] other places. I [illegible] and I mourn with you and the people of the United States over the terrible loss of life and property caused by the hurricane, but the magnitude of the disaster is equalled by the indomitable spirit of the citizens of the new world who [illegible] and continued energy [illegible] have proved themselves [illegible]. I sincerely hope that Galveston will rise again to new prosperity. (Signed) William I. R."

President McKinley's reply is as follows:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 17. His Imperial and Royal Majesty, William II, Berlin, Germany: Your majesty's message of condolence and sympathy is very grateful to the American government and people, and in their name as well as in behalf of the many thousands who have suffered bereavement and irreparable loss in the Galveston disaster, I thank you most earnestly. (Signed) Wm. McKinley."

UNCALLED-FOR

Are the Following Letters at the Local Postoffice.

The following letters remain uncalled for at this date at the local postoffice.

Boucher, Prof. C. W.; Bogan, Albert; Campbell, Arthur; Gatliger, Mrs. Gussi; Theodore; Johnson, F. B.; Kirkpatrick, Alfred; Ketter, Joe R.; Leitsch, Burchardt; Lucas, E. Porsley; Lewis F.; Pinney, Ed.; Sprott, Mr. A.; Strickland, Fred; Winger, Frank; Adams, Mrs. Lillie; Hall, Miss Belmont; Hinton, Ollie; McAllister, Mrs. Theresa; Seymour, Mrs. H.; Warren, Miss Cuddy; Webb, Mrs. P. L.

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

A Great Honor.

Rev. F. C. Walthoff has returned home from [illegible] where he attended the General synod. Mr. Walthoff was elected a delegate to the Ohio synod, which meets at Basil, Fairfield county, October [illegible]. This is deemed a great honor, and Mr. Walthoff was chosen with [illegible] the congregation.

[illegible] the Reformed church Sunday Mr. Walthoff will speak in English during the forenoon and in German in the evening.

The Green Camp council will hold a special meeting the last of this month to grant or refuse the franchise for the proposed electric railroad through the village. The notices of the meeting have been posted.

GREAT SHAM ISSUE.

Bryan's Remark on "Buying Filipinos For $2.50 a Head."

OPINION OF A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT

Judge Hunt, of Georgia, Shows That Bryan Is Wrong Both on the Question That All People Subject to Government Are Slaves.

[illegible]

Judge Hunt [illegible] Bryan [illegible] Bryan's speech of [illegible] "It is not [illegible]."

Judge Hunt [illegible] that Mr. Bryan's argument [illegible] of the right to purchase [illegible] a government [illegible] the [illegible].

This [illegible] America [illegible] that the American [illegible] scheme of conquest."

[illegible] Bryan [illegible] the [illegible] party [illegible] the Philippine [illegible] been done [illegible] "Bryan [illegible]" known as such.

Judge Hunt [illegible]

[illegible]

These statements [illegible] Mr. Bryan [illegible].

[illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]. We were attacked [illegible] and [illegible]. No other course was left us [illegible] retreat."

This statement is their verdict and goes into history as the truth. It cannot be ignored by Mr. Bryan who declaims so loudly about the [illegible] weapon of truth."

Judge Hunt is a man of the first [illegible] in Georgia. He was the leader of the Democratic silver forces in the Empire State of the South, and [illegible] the state silver conventions in 1895 which anticipated and controlled the action of the Democratic state convention of that year. His present strong opposition to Bryan and strong support of McKinley is therefore very significant as to the [illegible] conditions in the South, largely upon the expansion issue, at that [illegible].

OUR GREAT PER CAPITA.

Never before has the American government known has per capita circulation of currency equalled the present figures. Upon an overestimated population of 78,000,000 as a basis, President McKinley's letter shows a per capita circulation of $26.50. But the actual population would bring this up nearer to $28 per head, or almost $6 more than it was in 1896. The total amount at this date is 2,062 million dollars, as compared with 1,506 million dollars four years ago. Every dollar today is worth one hundred cents gold and as good as any other dollar. Bryanism might have brought more dollars, but what would they be worth?

Militarism on the basis of one soldier to a thousand people is an utter absurdity that the American people will laugh to death.

A Substantial Reason.

Husband—I don't see why you have accounts at so many dry goods stores.

Wife—Because, my dear, it makes the bills so much smaller.—Harper's Bazar.

SOME ANCIENT HISTORY.

Democratic Platform Which Raised the Cry of Imperialism.

President Seth Low, of Columbia university, in his speech, eminently recalls another Democratic national platform, made in 1864, with an [illegible] predictions of Republican imperialism and the imminent downfall of the nation at the hands of the Republican party.

In 1864, the Democrats resolved, at New York, that under the Republican party's "imperialism" the [illegible] of the government, are [illegible] of their [illegible], and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its president, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the constitution."

The same Democratic platform, further declared: "[illegible] of congress to be a deliberate [illegible] of power which [illegible] of the constitution, and if [illegible] by the people, will [illegible] the form of government, [illegible] the separate states [illegible] and an [illegible] be established [illegible] of a Federal [illegible] of [illegible] states."

How mild and gentle compared with those words of thirty-six years ago are the same Democracy's "imperialism" arguments of today. These people, however, made their own answer to this stuff by more than 300,000 majority for Ulysses S. Grant for president, over Horatio Seymour. Giving Grant the electoral votes in 26 states, and only 8 for Seymour [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] that [illegible] Are the Democratic any better prophets now than they were in 1864 or 1868?"

BRYAN AT LINCOLN.

Significant Utterance Regarding the Issues This Year.

Just allow a pin in these words that Bryan spoke at Lincoln a few days before his [illegible] acceptance speech, that [illegible] everything but imperialism:

"IF WE HAD OUR WAY ABOUT IT WE WOULD HAVE IN THIS CAMPAIGN AT THIS TIME THE SAME QUESTIONS WE HAD IN 1896."

What's the matter? If you meant it [illegible] the cause of [illegible] the gold standard and free trade and other features of the 1896 platform [illegible] to keep out of? Are you afraid of them? You certainly [illegible] them according to those you held those views and [illegible] it is neither [illegible] and it [illegible] is anything but pretty. What's the matter with you, Mr. Bryan?

FREE SILVER.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER THINKS IT THE GREATEST DANGER.

Duty of Voters to Annihilate It This Year—Then Will Come the Time to Discuss the Other Important Issues Put to the American People.

The [illegible], a German paper opposed to expansion, has the following [illegible] under the caption "Which is the greatest danger, silver or [illegible]":

In the campaign of 1896 the people [illegible] to consider the question [illegible] which party [illegible] the national welfare [illegible]. And as they [illegible] the question, so they will also [illegible] without regard to the roles of speakers and newspapers, who very [illegible] for the success of their respective parties.

The question now arises, Which is the more dangerous, silver with the distress and suffering which it will surely cause, or expansion, with its great exertion? It will not be a very difficult matter for the average voter to find an answer to this question, for the campaign of education in 1896 was not a useless one. Questions which in former years were understood by only a small number of people are now easily understood by millions, for they have studied these questions, and they have now come to the conclusion that free silver coinage as advocated in the Democratic platform and for the introduction of which the Democratic party in case it should be successful would make a desperate attempt, that this would be the greatest possible calamity of our country.

[illegible] a great many of the people do not like the expansion policy of the administration; many, however, although they know what this policy did not result on account of any such wish of the administration, but followed as a matter of necessity.

Most of the Republican opponents of expansion, and among them such brilliant men as Senator Hoar and ex-Senator Edmunds, both of whom have for a generation been very prominent in American politics, believe that the greatest enemy of our welfare is found in the Democratic free silver heresy, and that the first aim of every citizen should be to defeat this.

After free silver has been utterly annihilated, then the time will come for solving other momentous questions and among these the expansion policy, but at present this is of less importance than the free silver question.

An Error In Tactics.

"Military men are great lady killers."

"Indeed they are; my life was saddened by a colonel."

"Poor girl; did the colonel jilt you?"

"Oh, no; he went and got made a colonel after I jilted him."—Chicago Record.

THE MAINE VICTORY.

What Ohio's Majority Would Be on Same Basis.

M'KINLEY WOULD BE OVER 200,000

Results In Vermont and Maine Answered Issues of New England Sentiment on the Issues — Bryan's Imperialism of Little Effect In New England.

[illegible] September 10, [illegible] McKinley [illegible] Bryan. [illegible] McKinley would [illegible] Bryan. [illegible] of a majority [illegible] the September [illegible] Maine at this time [illegible] almost [illegible] by 20,000.

This figure has been passed [illegible] the entire history of the state. In 1896, when the Republicans [illegible] were against Democratic free silver [illegible] the country, and McKinley [illegible] governor of Ohio by [illegible] New York went Republican by [illegible] and Pennsylvania by [illegible] the Republicans carried Maine this September by 48,278.

Four years ago, in September, the Democrats [illegible] in the East [illegible] free silver was [illegible] Maine [illegible] the party was [illegible] its [illegible] and permitted the state to run to [illegible] by the [illegible] the Republican plurality being 48,278.

[illegible] the September [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of 1900.

The Maine [illegible]

[illegible]

CASE IN POINT.

Opinion of Natives of Samar on the "American Tyrants."

The [illegible] of the people of the Philippines alleges against the American soldiers—the tyrants who are oppressing them as the Democrats will have it about the boys in blue—was curiously illustrated not long ago on the island of Samar.

The occasion was an order to transfer Major Henry T. Allen and his officers and men of the Second and Third battalions of the Forty-third United States infantry to another station. Whereupon the Samar people petitioned for their retention, expressing "our highest appreciation of the great and noble work accomplished by these soldiers on this island," and also "that an additional force be sent here to assist in the work which has so far been nobly carried on by these battalions."

The petition further says that the people "know personally their worthy governor and all the officers and men who are under his command, and we earnestly believe that with the addition of some companies we can await peace and tranquility at an early date—a peace, not only in many of the towns, and which peace the people have learned to appreciate, but an entire cessation of hostilities."

How would these people like it to be turned over to the tender mercies of the Tagals—Aguinaldo's minority, whom Bryan would put in supreme control of the islands?

SAME AS OURSELVES.

The Northwest Territory, out of which Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were carved, had one hundred years ago under the legislation and administration of the founders of the United States, identically the same Bill of Rights for the individual freedom of their people, that President McKinley, through the Taft commission, now offers to the people of the Philippines for their civil governments. Is that "tyranny" or "oppression?"

ELDER M'FARLANE

Knows Nothing of the Damage Cases at Mansfield.

Elder A. McFarlane, who has charge of the local Christian church, says that he knows nothing of the damage cases to be filed [illegible] Mansfield by the [illegible]. His name had been used in this connection by the Mansfield [illegible] papers.

When asked in regard to the matter Mr. McFarlane said that he had never [illegible] that [illegible] would be taken. He says he was [illegible] to [illegible] the city of Mansfield [illegible] people of the [illegible].

NEXT MONDAY

The Huber People Will Begin Moving Into New Huber Shop.

[illegible] Huber [illegible] Monday [illegible] the work of [illegible] new [illegible] the new plant.

The new Huber [illegible] equipped with [illegible] and modern machinery [illegible].

The old shop will probably be torn down and the "grounds" used for yard purposes by the Big Four.

Charles H. Short has rented the room vacated by George Emerson, in the old Huber building and will remove the fruit business [illegible] located in the same place. Mr. [illegible] the purchased new fixtures and is ready for business.

SESSION IS SHORT

The City Board of Education Meets Monday Night—All Members Present Save White.

OLD FOREST LAWN BUILDINGS

Are Sold for Two Hundred and Sixty Dollars—Bonds of Treasurer Shaffner and Clerk Dickerson Are Approved—High School Has an Enormous Enrollment.

A meeting of the members of the board of education was held Monday evening with all the members present save [illegible] White.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, a number of [illegible] were presented and ordered paid.

J. C. [illegible] was present for the purpose of closing a deal with the [illegible] for the old Forest Lawn school building and a number of outbuildings on the same premises. The board asked $275 for the buildings, but finally sold them for $260. The structures are to be removed from the grounds before November 1.

At the conclusion of this business, W. H. Schaffner as treasurer of the board, and M. B. Dickerson, as clerk, presented their bonds.

Mr. Schaffner's was for $[illegible] and Mr. Dickerson's for $500. Both were approved and ordered placed on file.

The meeting was closed with a brief statement of conditions in the schools for the opening days by Superintendent Arthur Powell.

Two hundred and seventy-six pupils were reported in the High school, [illegible] in the Central kindergarten and forty-five in the Forest Lawn kindergarten.

REV. J. A. SUTTON

Marries Two Couples at His Residence in Village of LaRue.

At his parsonage in LaRue, Rev. J. A. Sutton Tuesday evening, September 11, married Mr. Frank [illegible] and Miss [illegible] Haines, both of Marion county.

At the same place the same minister married Mr. Green Grove Miller and Miss Nellie Mart Petty, Sunday evening, September 16.

Wandering Away.

Grandmother Mouser, an aged lady who makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Perry Jones of Windsor street, wandered away from home Tuesday and was not found until after dinner. The old lady went to a house in West Marion, where she was not known and, being unable to tell her name or residence, the authorities were sent for to care for her. Sheriff Hatchfield responded and, recognizing the lady, returned her to her home.

Great Sport.

Jimmie—Gee! Dis is an excitin game. Soon how chet I hm hld my only to do hid widout his gittin hit.—New York Journal.

Easy.

"George, dear, you remember that lovely sideboard that was so cheap? Well, I've discovered a plan to make room for it."

"How, my dear?"

"By taking a larger house."—New York World.

Don't tie the top of your jelly and preserve jars in the old fashioned way. Seal them by the new, quick, absolutely sure way—by a thin coating of pure, refined Paraffine Wax. Has no taste or odor. Is air tight and acid proof. Easily applied. Useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions with each pound cake.
Sold everywhere.
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE.

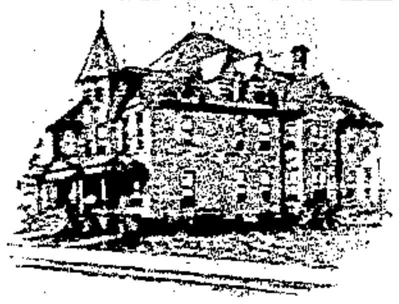
Remember

HEADLEY'S MESSENGER BOYS

Will call for and deliver your prescriptions, free of cost. There is no feature lacking to our prescription patronage.

HEADLEY'S.

The West Center Street Druggist.



DR. AUGUSTE RHU, (W. R. U.)
DR. HERMAN RHU, (W. R. U.)
Late of Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O.

Physicians and Surgeons.

Their Private Hospital is now open for the reception of patients.
[illegible] patients for treatment in diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Electricity, Fitting of Glasses, etc. [illegible]

For Sale.

Six new two-story, six room houses, slate roof, veranda, back porch, open stairway, pantry, cement cellar—14x18, [illegible] barrel brick cistern, drilled well and city water.

Two are ready for use now.

For cash or monthly payments, or will take real estate or personal property as part pay. Situated on Howard street, near Steam Shovel Co's plant. Drop me a card if you want to see me about them.

J. B. BOLANDER.

Phone 2172 282 Orchard St.

AN UNLUCKY HARE.

Uncle Eli Tells the Children an Instructive Fable.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

A Hare who was safely resting in her [illegible] one day received a call from the Fox, who invited her to come out for a walk with him.

"But you will eat me!" protested the Hare.

"Nonsense! It is true that I have eaten Hares, but it was only when I could get nothing else. I pledge you

THE FOX AND THE HARE.

my word not to harm you. You must realize that it will be a feather in your cap to be seen walking with me."

The Hare hesitated for awhile, but finally came out, and the two walked away together, but they had not gone far when they heard the baying of dogs.

"What's that?" asked the Hare as she stopped to listen.

"I am sorry to say that the dogs are after you," replied the Fox. "You'd better take off through the brush at once."

As the Hare flew through the forest the Fox hid himself in a brush heap and when the hounds came up they followed on after the Hare and caught and killed her.

Moral.—What you win at policy you are sure to drop at poker.

M. QUAD.

Not Posted.

Johnny—Why do you hang two thermometers in the window?

Chollie—My dear fellah, one is for the heat, and the other is for the cold, you know. You're not so well up in science as I thought you were.

How They Did It.

"Mamie wouldn't sing for us because she wanted to be teased."

"And did you tease her?"

"Oh, terribly! We didn't ask her again."—King.

Lightning Express of the Sea, The Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

SPURRED on by the necessities of modern warfare, naval engineering has progressed by leaps and bounds, finding its culminating [illegible] in that wonderful torpedo boat destroyer the Viper, recently launched from an English shipyard. On her trial trip she made the remarkable speed of [illegible] an hour. This speed is higher by five or six knots than that attained by any craft ever built and marks the Viper as the fastest boat afloat. The nearest approach to it was by a sister vessel, the Turbina, by the same designer and of the same type, which, tested three years ago, held the unprecedented record of 40 miles an hour.

These ships are engined on the "turbine principle," so called by its inventor, the Hon. C. A. Parsons. The usual "reciprocating motion," or the backward and forward motion in a straight line of the piston and piston rod is absent, the steam acting directly upon a motor attached to the shaft to be rotated. The Parsons steam turbine, or rotary engine, which has caused this revolution in marine locomotion was first applied to ordinary dynamics in 1884. The Turbina was the first vessel to be fitted with these turbine engines and excited the admiration of the British admiralty to such an extent that a torpedo boat destroyer was instantly ordered to be constructed along the same lines, and the result was the Viper, which far exceeded all expectations.

The Viper is somewhat shorter than the average torpedo boat destroyer, being only 210 feet in length, with a breadth of 21 feet and an extreme depth of 12 feet 9 inches. She has the customary gun and torpedo armament of vessels of her kind and carries two distinct sets of engines on each side, directly coupled to the screw shafts, which are four in number, with two propellers on each shaft, or eight in all.

Since the Viper was sent out another rotary engined vessel—the Cobra—has been launched and accepted by the British admiralty, the two being destined to form the nucleus of a twentieth century navy composed of the fastest destroyers in the world. The ambition and declared intention of Britannia to maintain her ancient prestige as "mistress of the seas" seem certain to be realized in view of this gathering of modern sea serpents, with which it is doubtless her intention to infest the navigable waters of the world.

It is not believed that marine engineering has by any means reached its limit in these boats, for their designer has already suggested the construction of a turbine engined, nonvibrating ship that shall cross the Atlantic in three days, with an average speed of 41 knots—about 50 miles an hour.

The astounding developments of this new system of engining warships will compel all the powers of the world to revise their naval lists and discount the potential performances of their cruisers and battleships. With a fleet of swift steaming destroyers cruising after them, capable of doubling their speed and darting like lightning upon the fastest cruisers and torpedo boats hitherto known, the unwieldy craft afloat are reduced to so many impotent masses of steel and iron.

In view of the advance made by John Bull in securing these 40 mile destroyers as naval auxiliaries, it might be well to glance briefly at what our own nation has done to equip itself with boats of their character, if not of their speed. There is no doubt whatever in the minds of naval experts that we are hopelessly outclassed in this respect, even though it is less than two years since congress ordered the construction of 16 of the largest torpedo boat destroyers then known, several of which we have already launched.

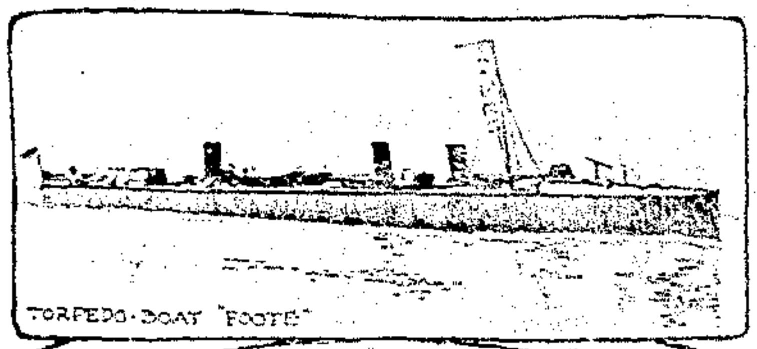
Six years ago we had but three torpedo boats, only two of which, the Ericsson and the Cushing, were at all efficient, and could by doing their best make as high as 24 knots an hour. The Spanish-American war gave an impetus to our naval affairs, though the sinking of the Spanish destroyers by the [illegible] use of rapid fire guns did not give us an exalted opinion of that class of vessel. Still, at the end of the war we had 13 torpedo boats and destroyers in service, and in October, 1898, after lengthy discussions in congress, orders were placed in American shipyards for the construction of 17 torpedo boats and 16 destroyers, with a guaranteed speed of 26 knots for the former and 30 for the latter.

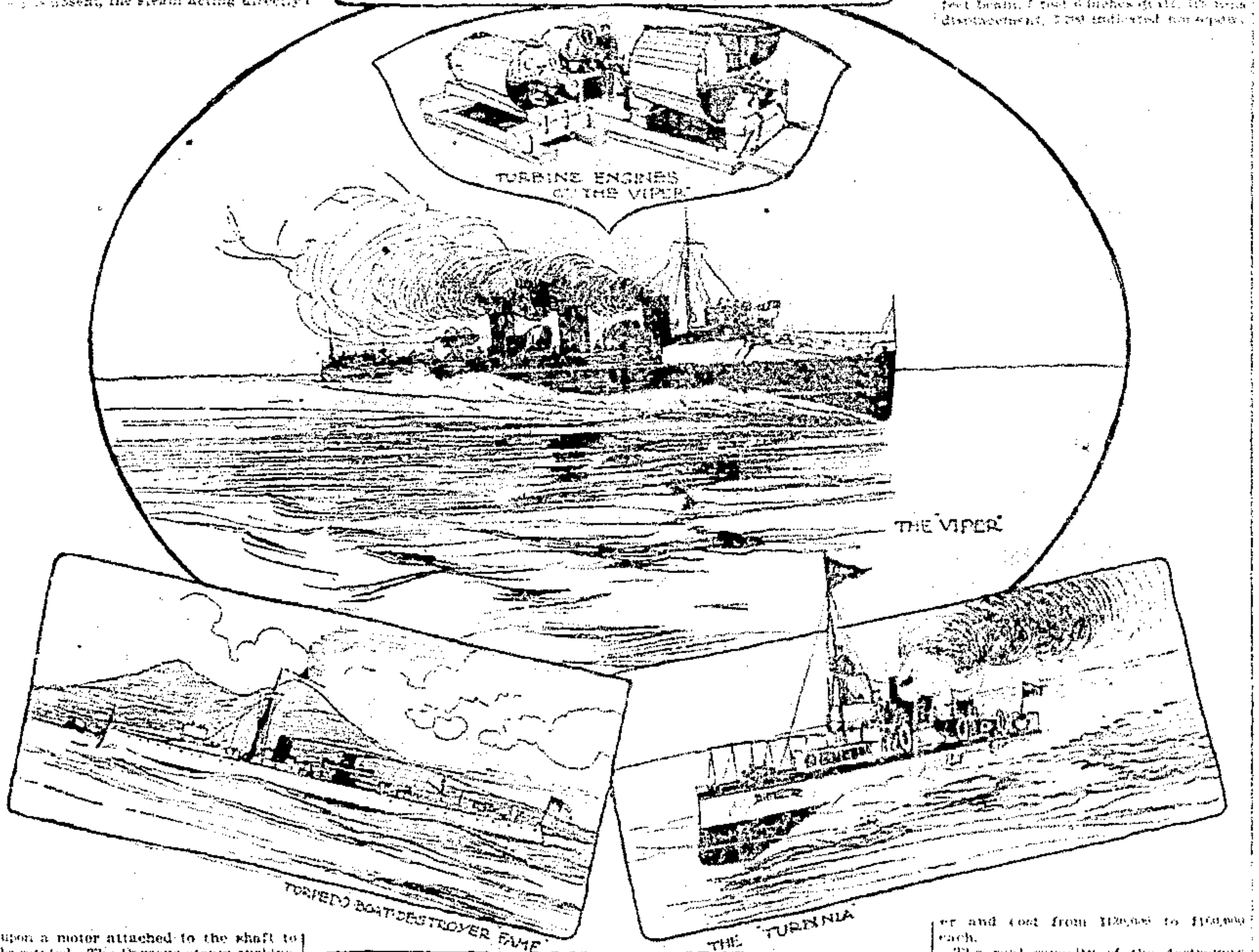
The average length of the new destroyers is 245 feet, beam 23 feet, draft 6 feet 6 inches, displacement 420 tons, indicated horsepower 8,000 and cost from $260,000 to $300,000 each. The torpedo boats average [illegible] feet in length, 17 feet beam, 5 feet 6 inches draft, [illegible] tons displacement, 3,000 indicated horsepower and cost from $[illegible] to $[illegible] each.

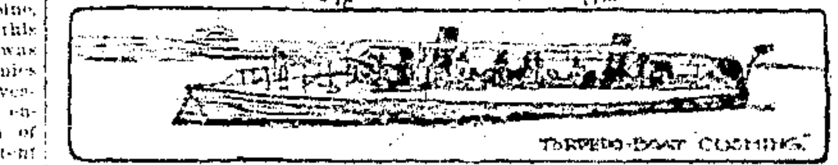
The coal capacity of the destroyers was placed at 140 tons each, which was calculated to give them a steaming radius of 2,500 miles at about 11 knots, or of 1,000 miles at their limit of 30 knots.

When the contracts for these vessels were signed two years ago, England's best boats of the kind made but 32 knots, which was regarded as "tremendous speed," and ours were intended to be the "best and strongest in the world." Two short years later, and meanwhile the "rotary" engine, substituted for the "reciprocating," proves itself a success, and in a moment the American destroyers are left lagging in the race!

But, while in a measure outclassed, the Yankee boats are at least equal to hundreds of others in Europe, and it will be strange if the United States, the home of David Bushnell and Robert Fulton, the practical inventors of submarine and torpedo warfare, does not forge ahead and successfully compete with its sister powers in the race for naval supremacy.







LATEST PORTRAIT OF GENERAL AND MRS. CRONJE.

However irksome the brave Boer general, Cronje, may find life at St. Helena, his latest portrait shows that exile and the restrictions of his freedom have not disagreed with him physically. And besides he has the excellent companionship and care of his [illegible] and Mrs. Albertina.

There will probably be no necessity for guarding the Boer as long as Napoleon was held captive at St. Helena, and as the island has a fine climate, grand scenery and quaint attractions, it would seem that a worse fate might have befallen Cronje than banishment to a lonely island in the midst of the Atlantic, especially in view of what has transpired in South Africa since his surrender.

A HALT BY THE ROADSIDE IN CHINA.

One of the almost insuperable objections of the Chinese to the introduction of railroads and improved means of transit is that it will throw out of employment their [illegible] millions of coolies who have no other means of earning a subsistence than by carrying [illegible] as beasts of burden.

The roads in general are so poor [illegible] that most of the travel is performed in palanquins borne on poles by the coolies, who carry their burdens cheerfully over the worst of highways and trails where it would be impossible for a wheeled vehicle to pass. A group of these human horses is shown in the illustration, one set having in charge a traveler's palanquin and another his luggage, halted by the roadside for the necessary rest.

A CONTORTED VEGETABLE.

A red radish that tied itself into a knot is one of the latest freaks in the vegetable world. Just how it did it has not been determined to the satisfaction of the vegetable philosophers who discovered this curiosity and are still ruminating over the question whether the radish started for daylight and then changed its course, [illegible]. If it were not known to the contrary, it might be thought that it had had the benefit of human assistance.

THE NEW DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG.

By the [illegible] another scion of English royalty is provided for. He is Charles Edward, only son of the late Duke of Albany, Queen Victoria's youngest son.

As the [illegible] Coburg at [illegible] Queen Victoria's late husband, if he had lived, would have succeeded as ruler of that little state in Germany, but, as it was, when his elder brother, Ernest II, died, a few years ago, the succession devolved upon the Prince of Wales, as Prince Albert's son and heir. The Prince of Wales, as presumptive heir to the British throne, could not [illegible] succeed to the dukedom of Saxe-Coburg, and so waived all his rights conditionally to his brother Alfred, duke of Edinburgh. The latter's son, Alfred, died in 1899, and on the death of his father, in July of this year, the succession devolved, through an act of renunciation, upon the only son of the late Prince Leopold, who was already Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow in England. He is in his sixteenth year and is to be under the guardianship of his cousin by marriage, Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, until he is 18, when he will come into possession of his little sovereignty and private estates worth $[illegible] a year.

THE NEW MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

One of the numerous "camera fiends" of London recently "snapped" no less a personage than Lord Alverstone, who was a few months ago appointed master of the rolls and raised to the peerage. He was formerly known as Sir Richard Webster. In his wig and robes of office Lord Alverstone looks like a venerable man indeed, but divested of these official fripperies he appears to be a man in the prime of life. He was born in 1842 and has one of the largest practices in England, having won wide recognition for his great abilities.

A NOTABLE WORK OF ART.

Domenico Morelli, the greatest of living Italian painters, is illuminating on parchment the prayer of Queen Margherita. His work will be reproduced in majolica, and the tablet will be set up in the Church of San Francesco di Paola in Naples.

ALTAR OF SACRIFICE, TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, PEKING.

This illustration shows the great altar for burning sacrificial bullocks in the Temple of Heaven at Peking in honor of the supreme deity, Shang-Ti, or lord of heaven. The picture was obtained by stealth, as the inclosure within the Chinese City of Peking, where stand the temple of heaven and temple of agriculture, has been closed to foreigners for many years.

The sacrifice of burnt offerings is not generally practiced by the Chinese, for it is not particularly enjoined in any one of the three great cults, Buddhism, Confucianism or Taoism. It is thought to be of more ancient origin than any of them, and indeed to be older than any form of worship now observed anywhere else in the world except among the very oldest peoples or nations. When a former emperor of China was married, in 1872, bullocks were burned upon this altar, and it has been the custom from time immemorial for the Chinese emperors to offer midnight sacrifices here at the time of the spring and winter solstices.

Few outsiders have ever witnessed such a ceremony and lived to tell the story, for the Imperial guard was instructed to cut them down at sight. Even when some of the visitors to Peking have desired to see the outside of the temple they have been obliged to bribe men to let them down from the top of the surrounding wall by means of ropes and haul them up again at the approach of the guards, who would have killed them on the spot.

HAY FOR THE HORSES IN CHINA.

This illustration shows how hay for the horses of the Indian contingent in China was transported and served out to the animals. It was carried in nets stuffed solidly full, and the chief business of the attendants was to see that each beast got his share.

There is an abundance of fodder and coarse food in the country, if only they can be made available, but in the excited condition of the masses during the latest insurrection these supplies were not to be depended upon. Consequently the commissariat was at its wits' ends to provide adequate subsistence, even though there were vast fields of rice and millet between the coast of China and its capital.

SPECIMENS OF CHINESE SCULPTURE.

It has never been claimed for the Chinese that they have made great progress either in the arts or sciences. Pictures without perspective, sculpture crude and out of proportion, primitive inventions seemingly arrested when half conceived, constitute the sum and substance of their attainments along these lines.

But at the same time the architecture of the Chinese is splendid in a half barbaric way; their work in porcelain, bronze and lacquer is beautiful and famous, while their silks have long been celebrated.

Their wood and ivory carvings are unique and suggestive of extraordinary skill, while there is one noteworthy group of their sculpture that redeems them from the charge of lack of originality. This is the wonderful highway of camels and elephants which leads to the tombs of the Ming dynasty, northward from Peking. Colossal figures, standing and reclining, stretch as far as the eye can reach and carry the mind to the works of ancient Egypt as the only objects with which they can be compared.

VICTIMS OF FIRE

Dozen Persons Caught In a Cincinnati Day Nursery.

WAS LOCATED IN AN OLD TENEMENT.

Seven Lives Snuffed, One More Will Die and the Others Are Badly Injured—Two Men Struck at a Crossing—Other Intelligence of the Buckeye State.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.—Fire alarm bells called the firemen to the building occupied by the Salvation army at the southeast corner of Front street and Broadway. This is a very old 4-story brick building. It was used by the army as an assembly room, officers' rooms, a nursery and a kindergarten. The nursery was in the third story, and as far as can be learned no one was in the second and third stories of the building except those whose names are to be found among the dead and injured, 13 in number. The firemen found very little fire to fight, the property loss being only $1,500. The woodwork is blistered from the first floor all the way up to the nursery, where the flames seemed to spread around and burn the inmates or suffocate them with smoke and gas.

The firemen rushed into the blazing mission to rescue the women and children, but most of those on the upper floors were beyond hope. The first floor was used as a church, the second as headquarters for the destitute and for cooking and the upper floors for the nursery. The women and children could be seen from these upper stories pleading for help when the stairways were enveloped in flames. The fire was soon controlled, but not until five had died from suffocation and others were seriously burned.

Captain [illegible] was suffocated while carrying children from her floor. John Harkins, who lives in the old Spencer House, now used as tenement quarters, lost his life while endeavoring to save his children.

Following is a list of the dead:

Captain Bertha Anderson, aged forty years.

James Hawkins, aged forty-six years.

Dorothy Harkins, aged four years.

Herbert Harkins, aged two years.

Myrtle Farrell, aged six years.

Edwin Mullen, aged four years.

Maggie Willis, aged three months.

Captain Selma Erickson, aged thirty-three years, was fatally burned and Albert Hill, aged three years; Joseph Canton, aged four years; Bessie Atkins, aged three years, and Frank Hill, aged 18 months, are seriously injured.

Struck at a Crossing.

Cambridge, O., Sept. 18.—Samuel Hanna and James Quinn were struck by a train at the crossing east of this city. They were thrown 100 yards and the buggy in which they were riding completely smashed. Hanna was instantly killed and Quinn badly injured.

Why the Teller Suicided.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—A shortage of $20,000 in the accounts of the First National bank was discovered through an investigation prompted by the suicide of Teller George B. Forbes. Before Forbes sent a bullet into his heart he wrote a farewell note to his mother, in which he said: "I was weak and let the one I considered my best friend get me into trouble. I have not seen him since the first of September and don't know where he is."

FILIPINOS FOR ANN ARBOR.

"We Like Best Your Apples and Pumpkin Pies," Says Spokesman.

Three Filipinos will be students at Ann Arbor when the college year opens. They are said to be the first Filipinos to matriculate at an American university. An educational society in Manila sent them to America.

Genaro Arriaga of Manila and Juan Tecson of Dalawan, 21 years old, will study civil engineering. Lorenzo Oribada of Cavite, 11 years old, will remain eight years at the university.

The older boys wore khaki suits, with sandals, but the youngest boy had adopted fully the American costume of a boy in knickerbockers. This lad was the spokesman of the party. When asked by a New York World reporter what he liked best in the country, he gravely replied:

"We like, sir, your apples and your pumpkin pies."

"How did you learn English so quickly?" asked the reporter.

"From the soldiers, sir, in eight weeks," he replied.

"The plural of the nouns is hard to us. When you say 'man' in the plural, you do not say 'mans,' but 'men,' and when you say 'child' you say in the plural 'children.' That is very bad, sir, very bad," he added, shaking his head in a despairing way. "It is hard to keep to myself. And you change the position of the adjectives, sir," went on the little scholar, with grave face. "We say in our country 'the sky blue is beautiful,' 'the girl pretty is here,' 'the horse black is on the street,' but here you say 'the blue sky is beautiful,' 'the black horse,' 'the pretty girl.' It is very, very bad, sir," he returned, shaking his head.

"What we want to see is the snow," said Lorenzo, and the other boys smiled and bowed in unison.

"We wish to skate on the ice, of which we have heard so much."

The boys are already much at home and refuse to be surprised by any yarn spun for their benefit or by any sight shown to them.